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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

On and after MAY 2nd, 1931, until Further Notice (all previous Time Tables cancelled).

UP TRAINS											
STATIONS	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11
Kowloon	6.40	8.05	8.25	9.10	10.10	12.00	1.15	2.35	4.05	4.45	5.25
Yau Ma Tei	6.44	8.09	8.29	9.14	10.14	12.04	1.19	2.39	4.09	4.49	5.29
Shatin	6.48	8.13	8.33	9.18	10.18	12.08	1.23	2.43	4.13	4.53	5.33
Tai Po	6.52	8.17	8.37	9.22	10.22	12.12	1.27	2.47	4.17	4.57	5.37
Tai Po Market	6.56	8.21	8.41	9.26	10.26	12.16	1.31	2.51	4.21	5.01	5.41
Yanling	7.00	8.25	8.45	9.30	10.30	12.20	1.35	2.55	4.25	5.05	5.45
Shung Shui	7.04	8.29	8.49	9.34	10.34	12.24	1.39	2.59	4.29	5.09	5.49
Yau Ma Tei	7.08	8.33	8.53	9.38	10.38	12.28	1.43	3.03	4.33	5.13	5.53
Canton	7.12	8.37	8.57	9.42	10.42	12.32	1.47	3.07	4.37	5.17	5.57
DOWN TRAINS											
STATIONS	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11
Canton	11.32	11.52	12.12	12.57	1.17	2.37	3.57	4.57	5.57	6.57	7.57
Yau Ma Tei	11.36	11.56	12.16	13.01	1.21	2.41	4.01	5.01	6.01	7.01	8.01
Shatin	11.40	12.00	12.20	13.05	1.25	2.45	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05
Tai Po	11.44	12.04	12.24	13.09	1.29	2.49	4.09	5.09	6.09	7.09	8.09
Tai Po Market	11.48	12.08	12.28	13.13	1.33	2.53	4.13	5.13	6.13	7.13	8.13
Yanling	11.52	12.12	12.32	13.17	1.37	2.57	4.17	5.17	6.17	7.17	8.17
Shung Shui	11.56	12.16	12.36	13.21	1.41	3.01	4.21	5.21	6.21	7.21	8.21
Yau Ma Tei	12.00	12.20	12.40	13.25	1.45	3.05	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25
Kowloon	12.04	12.24	12.44	13.29	1.49	3.09	4.29	5.29	6.29	7.29	8.29

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EXCURSION TO MACAO.—

ON SUNDAY, THE 14TH JUNE, 1931
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Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 A.M.
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NOTE.—All Steamboat Company's Steamers are fitted with Wireless.

DIARY OF LOCAL EVENTS.

Today.

(June 10.)

Auctions: Sale of Chinese Paintings, China Auction Rooms, 230 p.m.; Pony Rump, Jockey Club, 3.15 p.m.

Tennis:—"B" Division: K.C.C. v. Recreation, I.R.C. v. M.B.K., A.T.C. v. H.K.C.C., C.S.C.C. v. University, S.O.A.A. v. C.R.C., C.C.C. v. U.S.R.C., "C" Division: C.R.C. v. Y.M.C.A., R.S.C. v. H.K.C.C., K.I.T.C. v. University, K.C.C. v. D.K., I.R.C. v. S.O.A.A.

Water Polo:—"1st" Division: V.R.C. v. C.B.C., 8 p.m. 2nd Division: R.A. v. Kowloon, "B" 6.30 p.m. Both matches at the Victoria Recreation Club.

Queen's Theatre: "The Show of Shows."

World Theatre: "The Sky Hawk."

Star Theatre: "The Arizona Kid."

King's Theatre: "Laughter."

Majestic Theatre: "The Vagabond Lover."

Dances: Tea Dances at Hong Kong Hotel and King's Restaurant; Dinner Dances at Peninsula Hotel and Repulse Bay Hotel.

European Mail.—Inward: Europe via Siberia (Kaga Maru). Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Sarpodon) 10.30 a.m.; Europe via Siberia (Pres. Wilson) 6 p.m.

Thursday.

(June 11.)

St. Barnabas.

Queen's Theatre: "The Show of Shows."

King's Theatre: "Laughter."

World Theatre: "The Cock-Eyed World."

Star Theatre: "Wild Company."

Majestic Theatre: "The Vagabond Lover."

Dances: Tea Dances, H.K. Hotel; Dinner Dances, Hong Kong Hotel and Peninsula Hotel.

Friday.

(June 12.)

Water Polo:—"First" Division: Royal Navy v. South Wales Borders, 6 p.m. 2nd Division: Twentieth Century Battery, R.A. v. University, 6.30 p.m. Both matches at the Victoria Recreation Club.

King's Theatre: "Laughter."

World Theatre: "The Cock-Eyed World."

Queen's Theatre: "The Lottery Bride."

Star Theatre: "Wild Company."

Dances: Tea Dances at Hong Kong Hotel; Dinner Dances, Hong Kong Hotel and Peninsula Hotel.

European Mail.—Inward: Europe via Siberia (Shinyo Maru); Europe via Siberia (Katori Maru); Europe via Negapatam (Hakone Maru); Europe via Siberia (Kaga Maru). Outward: Europe via Siberia (Hakone Maru) 3.30 p.m.

FOOD AND FEASTING.

DOES IT AFFECT THE CHARACTER?

HOW OUR ANCESTORS USED TO EAT.

"Few things are more extraordinary than the type of food that our ancestors commonly ate." I found that disrespectful reflection in the introduction to a pleasant book on the eating of the Middle Ages, "The English Medieval Feast," by Mr. W. E. Mead. Fascinating, indeed, as the author says, is the topic of food.

Some earnest sages have gone so far as to argue that food is the cause of practically everything. Michelet solemnly accounted for the difference in the national character of the French and the English by what he took for the fact that the English live chiefly on meat and the French, chiefly on bread. Thus are we made gross and material, and the spirituality of the French is explained.

You may think there is something wrong with this theory somewhere, but quite a lot of people act upon one very like it. Be a vegetarian, some of them tell us, and you will be of higher and nobler intellect. Live upon beef and beer, say others, so you shall be sturdy of mind and character. For myself, I believe none of these things.

By the evidence of history you can prove any one of them that you please or all. A frugal diet makes for greatness—consider the Greeks. Lusty indulgence brings mental and physical vigour—remember our Elizabethans.

Gargantuan Feasts.

There are a thousand other factors, climate, inherited needs and tendencies, conditions of life. When Julius Caesar came here he found the inhabitants meat-eaters. They were only very partially our ancestors, but meat-eaters the inhabitants of England have always been and remain, though occupations and opportunities of eating have been much modified. The great variation is in amount. In the eighteenth-century novel Mr. Thomas Jones arriving at an inn eats several pounds—it is precisely stated—of cold meat. Our most vigorous youth are not now capable of such achievements. But it is to be remembered that they travel much more easily, with much less exercise than Mr. Jones.

To a medieval lad the appetite

of Tom Jones would have seemed

snapping. Life was physically even more active and exacting in the Middle Ages, and the allowance for each guest at a banquet was enormous. Mr. Mead tells of the installation of a 15th century Archbishop of York, for which there were provided a wild bull, 1,000 sheep, 304 calves, 2,000 pigs, and about 17,000 birds of all sorts, to say nothing of 500 stags, bucks, and roes, besides 13,000 dishes of sweets. This was to feed 6,000 people, but it will be admitted there was enough to go round.

Just before Henry VIII. separated from his first wife she and he were at a feast in which they, and others, consumed "24 great beefs, the carcasses of an Ox, 100 fat muttons, 51 great veals, 34 porks, 91 pigs," and again birds beyond my arithmetic.

It sounds like the breakfast of Gargantua, who, you may remember, "began his meal with some dozens of gammons, dried neat tongues, hard rows of mullet, called Botargues," and afterwards "ate according to the season meat agreeable to his appetite," and did not leave off eating till he "was like to crack for fullness."

Victorian Meals.

But we need not be too horrified. These stupendous statistics are meant for show. It was a point of honour to make vast preparations just as until almost our own times, if, indeed, the comely practice is yet obsolete, men boasted of the amount they had eaten, could eat, and would eat. Consider a Victorian banquet. It had six or seven kinds of fish. There would be about a score of meat dishes, entrées, roasts, and birds, and a dozen sweets besides an ice and a savoury.

Of the amount of material consumed I cannot tell; but, considering that a Victorian feast was all over in one night, while the medieval affair went on for the best part of a week, I am not clear that the Middle Ages were greedier than others.

Their feasts, it is to be remembered, were rare. However greedy their appetites, their opportunities

(Continued on Page 2.)

THE
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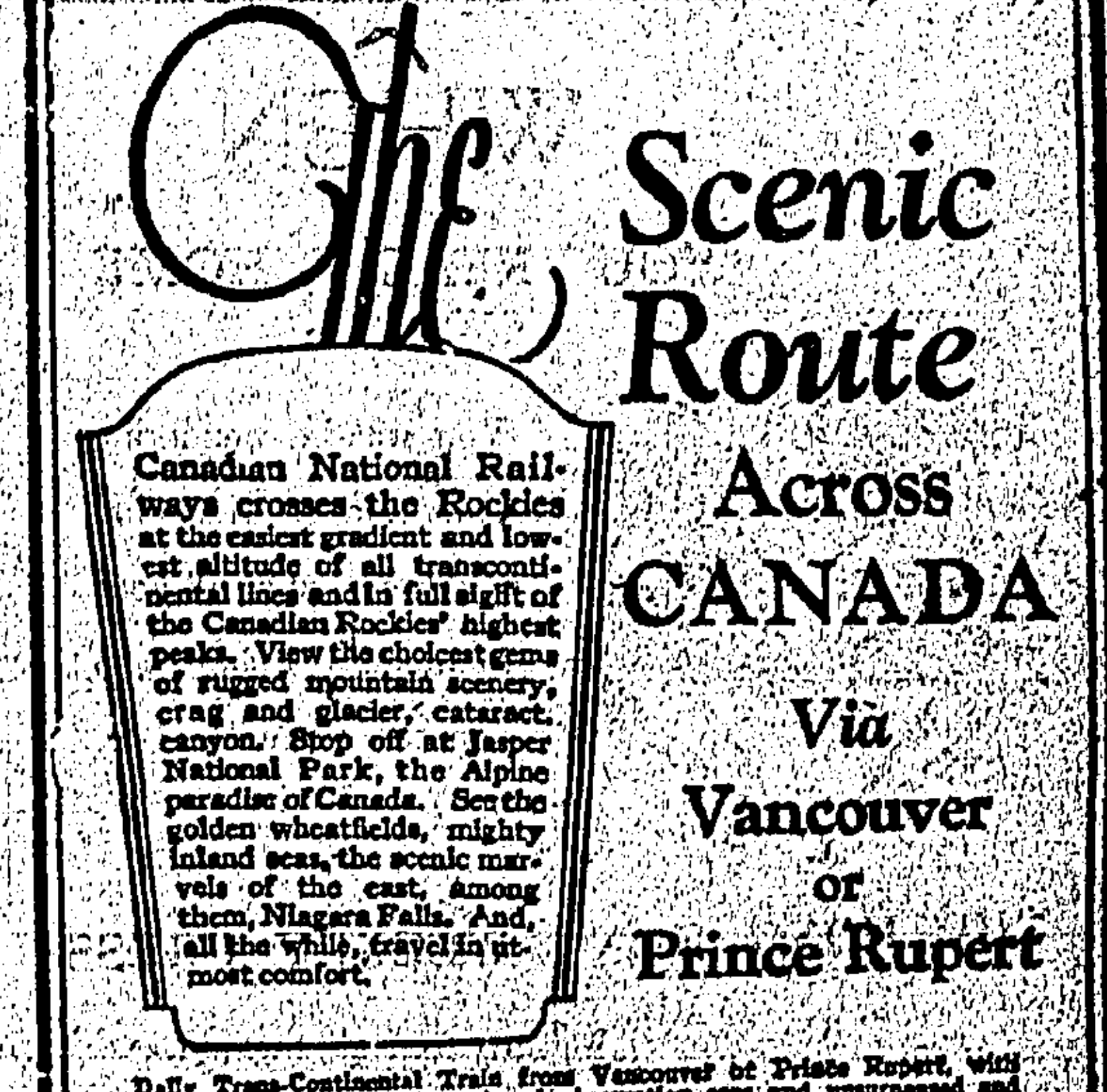
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King's Theatre Building

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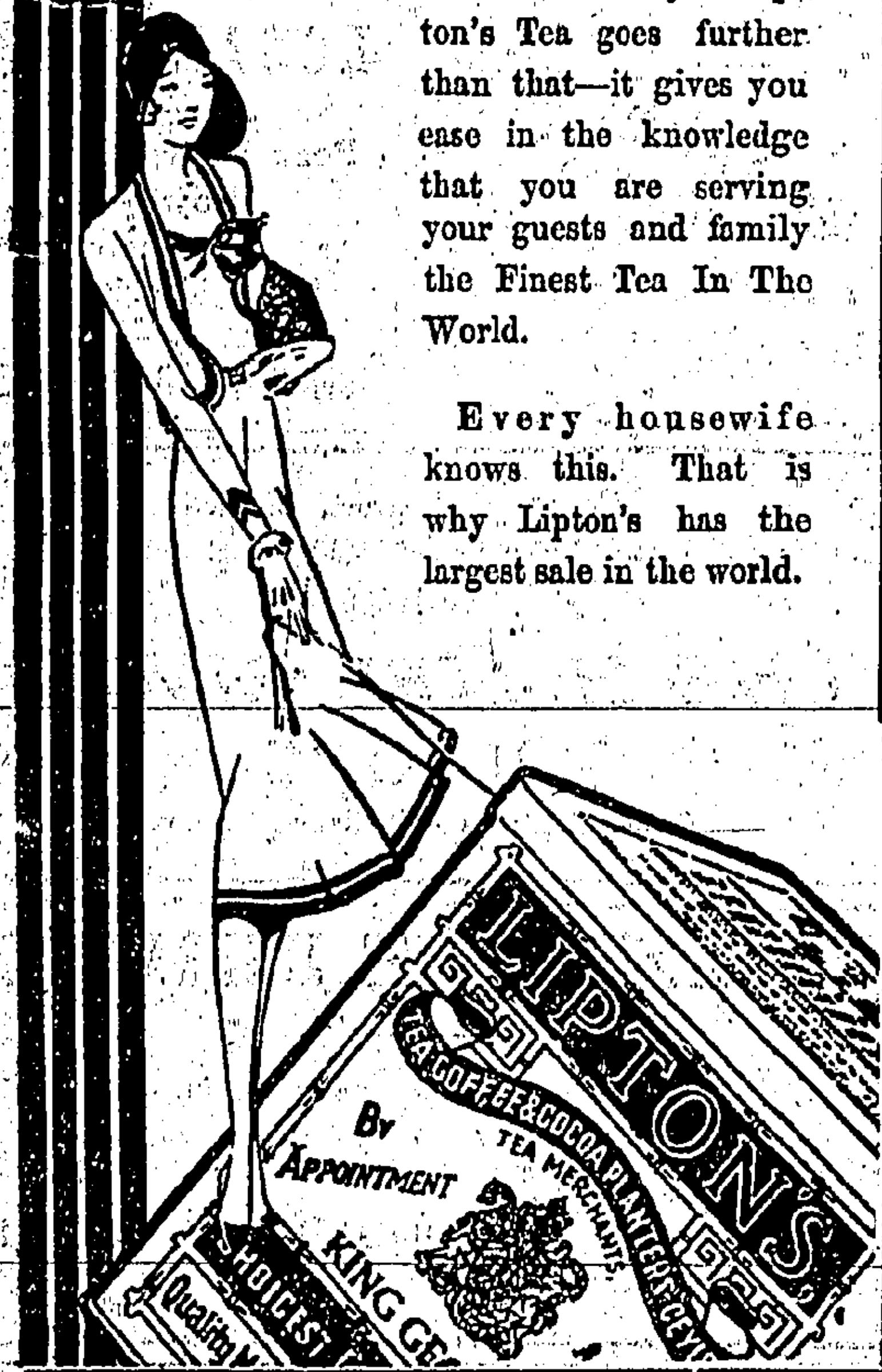
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WHEN YOU REACH HOME



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AIRWAYS AND AVIATION.

MAGIC OF THE AIR-MAIL.

ENGLAND TO INDIA IN FIVE DAYS.

[By HARRY HARPER, Author of "The Romance of a Modern Airway."]

An experience to linger in one's memory is to fly as a passenger over that great air-mail route which is operated by Imperial Airways between England and India.

By the accelerated time-schedule which will be in operation this summer, one will ascend from London on Saturday morning and be in India on the following Thursday, having flown 5,000 miles above land and sea, with panoramas which will enthral you unfolding themselves beneath your outlook window.

It seems more like magic than reality to be able to leave London on Saturday morning and to be in Alexandria on the following Monday; to alight at Baghdad on Tuesday evening; and to reach India by Thursday afternoon. Yet such apparent miracles as these are now being accomplished regularly as a matter of daily routine.

Passengers bound for India by air assemble on Saturday morning at Airways House, London. Then, after your passports have been examined and your luggage taken charge of by airway porters, you are escorted to waiting cars and driven to the air-station at Croydon.

Across Europe.

Taking your armchair seat in one of the powerful Armstrong-Siddeley passenger-planes of Imperial Airways, you ascend at 8.30 a.m. and sweep over Kent to the sea-coast, passing swiftly above the Channel on your way to Paris.

After a brief halt at Le Bourget, the Paris air-port, your pilot steers for Basle, beautiful views lying below—a panorama of mighty mountains and fertile valleys. Then the city of Basle, where the Rhine makes an almost right-angle turn, is reached. On the east side of the city lies the aerodrome, where at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon your air express alights.

Now, for a brief spell, you desert airway for railway, taking your place in a sleeping-car train and travelling throughout the night to Genoa, which you reach on Sunday morning. At Genoa you find awaiting you one of the powerful multi-engine flying-boats of Imperial Airways. In this, on Sunday morning, you ascend and fly down the Italian coast via Naples to Corfu, where you alight that same evening.

Over Historic Lands.

Early on Monday morning you are on the wing again, steering for Athens and Crete, with wonderful views below, and on above the Mediterranean to Alexandria, where you alight at 4.30 p.m. on Monday afternoon, the seaplane base being only a short distance from the Royal Palace of Ras-el-Tin.

Changing again from flying-boat to aeroplane, you obtain a fascinating glimpse of Cairo, while after this comes a wonderful aerial view of the Suez Canal. From your lofty viewpoint you can see not only the end of the Canal at Port Said, but also the other end in the Gulf of Suoz.

Soon your "magic carpet" has carried you over the Sinai desert to Gaza. On again, fresh wonders greet you—the round-topped hills of Judah; Bethlehem on your left; and Jerusalem on a hill beyond. Then you have an impressive, swiftly-glanced panorama of the Dead Sea which it has been said, "looks like the bottom of the world" when viewed from a height of about 5,000 feet.

(Continued on next column.)

WEEK-END AIR TRIPS.

£6 6S. RETURN FROM PARIS TO LONDON.

Week-end tickets will be a new feature of the cross-Channel flying services this summer.

They will apply between Paris and London, but not between London and Paris, and should be a helpful development of the "Coma to Britain" campaign.

At present the week-end traffic from London to the Continent keeps the Imperial Airways liners fully booked, but there is extra carrying capacity on the return flights, and it is in order to induce an increased migration from Paris that the company will offer Friday to Monday and Saturday to Tuesday bookings at a reduced rate.

This reduced fare will approximately equal the six guineas return fare which will be charged for short-period return tickets issued for both the morning and evening services from London to Paris each Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. This compares with an ordinary return fare of £7 10s 6d.

Lower Fares for Tours.

Imperial Airways also envisage the possibility of "conducted tour" parties preferring the air route to the Continent. Every week-day, except Saturday, there will be reduced-fare six-day tickets at eleven guineas on the air-liners from London to Switzerland. This compares with an ordinary fare of £13 6s.

These reduced fares, it is pointed out, are lower than the corresponding first-class boat and train charges. Special day return air excursions will be arranged for special events such as the Grand Prix.

Baghdad and Deserts.

From here you pass to Rutbah Wells, romantic desert station, and on towards Baghdad, crossing above the river Euphrates. Soon after this you find yourself over Baghdad, "Jewel of the East," and as you glide down you catch a passing glimpse of the golden domes of the Kad-i-Main Mosque, and of the narrow streets and date gardens of the city.

Early on Wednesday morning you are in the air again, passing over that wonderful Arch of Ctesiphon and approaching the legendary site of the garden of Eden. After this, from Basra on to Bushire, you see a transition from the tropical basin of the river system to the volcanic mountain-ranges of Persia. Flying via Lingeh, you reach and alight on Wednesday evening at Jask, where there is a cable and telegraph station of the Indo-European Telegraph Company.

Ascending again on Thursday, you pass high above mountains and vast stretches of sand. Then, presently, you find yourself nearing the harbour and port of Karachi. Your air express passes to the north of the town, and on to the commercial air-station which lies inland. It is at 3.30 p.m. on Thursday that your air express glides down at Karachi. You have flown from England to India in exactly 5 days 2 hours 35 minutes. A hundred years ago it was thought wonderful when one of the old sailing ships made a voyage between England and India in not more than 91 days. Five days as compared with ninety-one days! Or, to contrast the aerial mail with the fastest existing surface transport, 5 days as compared with 15 days! Such apparent miracles are possible only with the modern aircraft, which wings its way unhindered above sea, mountains, forests, or deserts.

On Friday morning the air-mail goes on via Hyderabad and Jodhpur to Delhi, reaching there at 2.40 p.m. So your aerial journey ends. You have seen the world from the new and fascinating viewpoint of the traveller who flies, and you have enjoyed a personal experience which will convince you, if you need convincing, that the long-distance travel of the future must leave the surface of land and sea and make its swift progress through the air.

PLANE WITH HEAVY OIL ENGINE.

FIRST TESTS LIKELY THIS MONTH.

DISPLAY AT HENDON POSSIBLE.

Preparations are now nearly complete for the first tests in flight of an aeroplane fitted with a heavy-oil engine developed by the Air Ministry at Farnborough from a Rolls-Royce petrol aero engine.

It is possible that the machine will be exhibited with the "new and experimental types" at the R.A.F. display this month.

The fact that flights with heavy-oil engines were made in Germany and the United States in 1929, at a time when bench work with single cylinders was in progress in England, does not mean that foreign experiments were more promising than ours.

The British method has been one of careful, cautious foundation-laying, and there is good reason for believing that when flight tests begin, all problems will have been solved.

Lighter Than Rivals.

Heavy-oil engines, made by Beardmores, were, in fact, used in the airship R 101, but they were of too heavy a type for aeroplanes. The new British engine, however, will weigh less per h.p. than either the American or the German engines.

It will develop about 650-700 h.p., and will weigh 1,450lb, or about 2.12lb per h.p. The German Junkers weigh about 2½lb per h.p., and the American Packard about the same.

With its weight-ratio brought down to less than 2½lb per h.p., the Diesel type of engine threatens to oust the petrol engine for many classes of aeroplane; indeed for all classes except single-seater fighters and the light aeroplane group.

In time doubtless they also will be provided for, and already in England experiments are advanced with a 90 h.p. three-cylinder Diesel engine. The American Packard is an engine of about 210 h.p.

More Freight Carried.

Armstrong Siddeley, Beardmores, the Bristol Aeroplane Co., and Napier are all at work on the problem; some experimenting with water-cooled, others with air-cooled types.

Owing to the smaller quantity of fuel used, and the fact that it can be stored in smaller space, the advantage of the heavy-oil engine is shown in flights of eight hours or more, and the time is at hand when long-distance records will be made with it.

Commercially this means that for journeys of 300 to 600 miles a greater quantity of paying freight can be accommodated. The fuel is cheaper than petrol, and danger of fire either in the air or in a bad landing is practically eliminated.

BID FOR RECORD.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Ruon, June 6. Flying a Piss Moth machine, Mr. Jackman left London at 3.30 a.m. to-day in an attempt to reach Baghdad in one day! If successful, the flight will establish a record distance for a light aeroplane in one day.

BRITISH FLYING NEWS.

A REAL "BIRD MAN."

London, May 6.

Captain T. Neville Stack, A.F.C., the hero of the record flight to Constantinople and back, made the first light aeroplane flight to India five years ago. He is one of those airmen who seem to possess a sixth sense, resembling the homing instinct of the birds, which has given rise to the expression that "Stack and So has a compass in his head." In other words, he is a magnificent cross-country pilot and, with little apparent preliminary calculation and fuss, he contrives most uncannily to arrive exactly at the point intended without deviating perceptibly from a straight line except where the configuration of the ground or bad visibility may oblige him to do so. This ability was wonderfully shown during the light plane journey to India when, after 230 miles across the Mediterranean most of the way in low cloud and mist, Stack passed over the north African coast within a few yards of the exact spot he had indicated on the map before leaving Malta. Few of the world's airmen are equally well fitted for the task he has set himself of showing how the air mail services may be improved and accelerated.

His companion on the Constantinople journey, Mr. J. R. Chaplin, is a young and keen owner pilot of an Avro Avian light plane who learned to fly last year. He has 138 hours' flying on his log-book and is studying hard for his licence as navigator and ground engineer.

MILEAGE.

Evidence of the durability of the modern light aeroplane, even in the most strenuous kind of commercial flying, comes this week from Buenos Aires. There a "Moth" biplane, owned and operated by the firm of Aerofotos, has completed approximately 80,000 miles in less than two and a half years, spending no fewer than 1,033 hours in the air, and more often than not being left for the night in the open air.

The 1,033 hours include 103 hours spent in a recent completed voyage of 8,000 miles around Argentina, the first light plane trip made over the route. Diverse and difficult weather was encountered, ranging from blazing heat to terrific tropical hail and rain storms, but the journey went through without incident. The small machine, a standard craft with wooden fuselage, averaged 77 miles an hour from start to finish.

The big mileage invites comparison with the use got from motor cars. The car undoubtedly has the more arduous time, moving over uneven roads and its engine sucking in quantities of dust and dirt which may cause damage. On the other hand the aeroplane engine is kept running at constant throttle opening, and gets very few relief periods such as the car engine gets every time the driver lifts his foot from the accelerator pedal. Further, the motor car after 80,000 miles invariably shows considerable signs of wear, the aeroplane, thanks to the stringent restrictions governing safety and periodic inspection, remains in perfect condition till the end of its working life.

FOOD AND FEASTING

(Continued from Page 1.)

ties were limited. From autumn to spring there was little or no fresh meat for anyone. The regular diet of the great majority was frugal. Piers Plowman may be indulging in propaganda when he complains that he never had bacon or chicken, but lived on bread and cheese and vegetables and curds and cream. The fair way to take the profusion of the feasts is as an exceptional indulgence, no more typical of the daily life, even of the wealthy, than the Derby, or let us say Ascot, is of our ordinary round.

Soft and Mushy Dishes.

Somebody or other once declared that the rude plenty of the Homeric feasts, in which the guest of honour is given a whole chine to himself, and there is nothing but plain roast and boiled and bright wine—it was bright, though it was honey-sweet—proves that Homer wrote of barbarians for barbarians. By this kind of argument our medieval ancestors were highly civilised. Their cooking was most elaborate. The chef of King Richard II. left a cookery book behind him in manuscript which, to take a characteristic recipe, instructs that pickled-salmon should be brayed in a mortar with almonds, milk, rice flour, salt and sugar, and coloured with alkanet root. A horrible outrage.

They were very fond of braying, grinding and mincing. "Nearly every dish," says Mr. Mead, "whatever its name, was soft and mushy." The obvious inference that teeth were bad he rejects, perhaps too absolutely.

But no doubt his own explanation, that the food had to be mushy because there were no forks in England before James I., accounts for much. Yet mushy dish consumed by fingers must have been a gruesome sight. It is also to be remarked, as Mr. Mead does somewhere, that what we mean by good meat is a modern invention. The medieval beef and mutton was certainly small, and in all probability tough.

No wonder they minced it or pounded it, but why should they have dosed it with spices? A recipe for stewed beef requires cinnamon, cloves, mace, ginger cubes, onions, parsley and sage. It is not more highly seasoned than others. Even fruit could not escape. They stewed strawberries with almonds, raisins, saffron, pepper, ginger, cinnamon cypress root. And then at the end of the meal they sent round spices neat, to give a relish to the wine.

Craving for Spices.

It was for reasons of health, Mr. Mead suggests. First, they knew they were eating too much, and they believed that all these spices would "whip up the action of the stomach." Secondly, the state of meat and fish was often such that a good deal of spicing was necessary. There is another reason of the same sort in the general nervousness of the good old times about smells. Important people carried a nosegay or an orange or a scent-box—something was necessary to mitigate the odours which prevailed indoors and outdoors in towns. The atmosphere at a crowded banquet must have been all the better for spices.

The ancient world was much less concerned about such things. But then both Greeks and Romans washed. Let us not despise the odorous Middle Ages. Their craving for spices was a great force in the development of civilisation. It opened up the immemorial East to Europe, it sent Columbus out on the quest which discovered America.

If they had so lived as to be content with plain food, we should have been born into a very different world, a world at another stage of growth. But after all the whole of human progress is based on the desire for something nicer to eat. Without a taste for gormandise we should still be as the beasts that perish.—H. O. Bailey in the London Daily Telegraph.

Prepaid 3 insertions
25 words \$1



PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET—333, THE PEAK, Modern BUNGALOW on STUBBS ROAD, MAGAZINE GAP, Long or Short Lease as desired. Vacant 15th July.—Apply **LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS**. [842]

TO LET—PRINCE EDWARD ROAD, KOWLOON. 4 Roomed FLAT with All Modern Conveniences and Garage.—Apply to: **ORRIDGE FONCIEUX D'EXTREME-ORIENT**, 4th floor, French Bank Building. [286]

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TO LET—In Kowloon, immediate possession Near Star Ferry in Cool and Quiet Locality. Furnished and Unfurnished European FLATS with all Modern Accommodation and Flats. Thoroughly renovated. Rent very Moderate. Also for immediate possession, a Flat of Two Rooms. Furnished or Unfurnished in Palace Hotel Building, with Two Bathrooms Kitchen, etc.—Apply to **H. BUTTONEE**, 30, HAIKONG ROAD, KOWLOON. Tel. 57230.

TO LET—3 Roomed FLATS, No. 23, Ground Floor, 2nd and 3rd Floor, ASHLEY ROAD, KOWLOON, with Sanitary Fittings and Flush.—Apply **BAKILLY Co.** Phone 22565.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, No. 8, CAMBAY BUILDINGS (No. 302, Nathan Road), Kowloon.—Apply to: **CREDIT FONCIEUX D'EXTREME-ORIENT**, French Bank Building, 4th Floor. [808]

PRIVATE HOTELS.

CLAREMONT PRIVATE HOTEL, 107-113, AVENUE ROAD, KOWLOON. Overlooking Kowloon Cricket Club, Single, Double and Suites of Rooms. Modern Sanitation, Hot and Cold Water. Excellent Cuisine. Address Enquiries to Miss ELLIS.

DERRINGTON PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDENCE, 3, Bowen Road, situated on Mid-levels in Large Grounds, Next to Bowen Road Station, with Easy Access to Town. Cool Single and Double Rooms with Bathrooms attached. Modern Sanitation. Phone: 24237.

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WANTED TO BUY—Furniture of any kind, Old, New, Single or Large Lots. Best Prices in the East.—Apply 25, NATHAN ROAD (The Palace Hotel). [845]

PETS



DO you want a DOG? It so apply to the **DOG'S HOME**, Kowloon, Any Day between 2.30 and 4.30 or by Special Appointment. (Telephone: 65183 Home, 66808 Inspector). There are at present a Couple of Nice Brown Chows (Male and Female) who are in good of Good Homes.

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Baby loves it, and his mother is just as pleased, she got it for such a low price through a small advertisement.

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BILLIARD Tables and Cushions re-covered and Cushion Bladders replaced. Expert Work and Satisfaction guaranteed at Low Cost. **HONG KONG PUBLIC BILLIARD SALOON**, 193, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL (Near World Theatre), Phone 20055.

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CHINESE OFFICE ASSISTANT with Knowledge of English Correspondence, Typing and Office Routine. Wanted immediately by Well-established Firm of Importers and Exporters.—Apply stating Qualifications and Salary expected to Box No. 820, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [820]

A PORTUGUESE or CHINESE GIRL with Knowledge of using Register and be a SALES GIRL at the Same Time. Those with Experience Only need apply.—Write Box No. 808, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [808]

CAN any Lady recommend a Good BABY MAID? Must have some Knowledge of English, and be able to do Simple Sewing.—Please write Box 831, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [831]

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YOUNG MAN possessing all round Commercial Knowledge desires Position in any Capacity. With 12 Years' Experience with Large Mercantile Firm. A 1 Reference. Salary Secondary Consideration.—Please apply to Box No. 840, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [840]

AN ENGLISH GIRL just discharged owing to the Children of whom she has been in charge having reached school age, would like a Post as **NURSERY GOVERNESS**. Willing to live in.—Write Box 817, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [817]

BOOKS.

"MIND AND MEMORY TRAINING COURSE" 4 Shillings. **HYPONOTISM COURSE**, 4 Shillings. Approval.—P.O. Box 43, DELHI, INDIA.

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The following classes of advertisements are charged at the price given below:—
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Gentlemen's Tailors, Outfitters and Dealers in all kinds of Fancy Goods

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PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED, PRICES REASONABLE.

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Materials & Finishing



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The most up-to-date Photo Supply House in the Colony
Developing, Printing and Enlarging Satisfactorily done.
26, DES VOUX ROAD CENT.
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HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE

FOR CAR HIRE

For Hong Kong: 24728
For Kowloon: 57874

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

A well established Firm, good capital, first class references, over thirty years experience in commercial lines, looking for a joint relation in business with manufacturers and merchants of different lines such as: Fuji and Crepe de Chine Silk Piece Goods, Complete Suits, Pyjamas, Gowns, Shawls, Enamel Ware, Boots and Shoes, Socks and Stockings, Cotton Piece Goods, suitable for the Native Trade. Please forward Samples, Price-list and Catalogue direct to: **ABDULRAHMAN BEN MIBAN**, P. O. Box No. 5, ILUMU (Congo Belge), via MONROVIA, KENYA COLONY.

Printing



PRINTING—Menu Cards, Dance Programmes, Invitation Cards, Bridge Scores.—Write Box 857, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [857]

WHISKY REPRESENTATIVE.

Local Agent wanted to represent Old established firm of Scotch Whisky Exporters. Applications must be accompanied with references (copies only) to: **ROBERTSON & SMITH**, Advertising Agents, 27, BATESWOOD SQUARE, GLASGOW.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

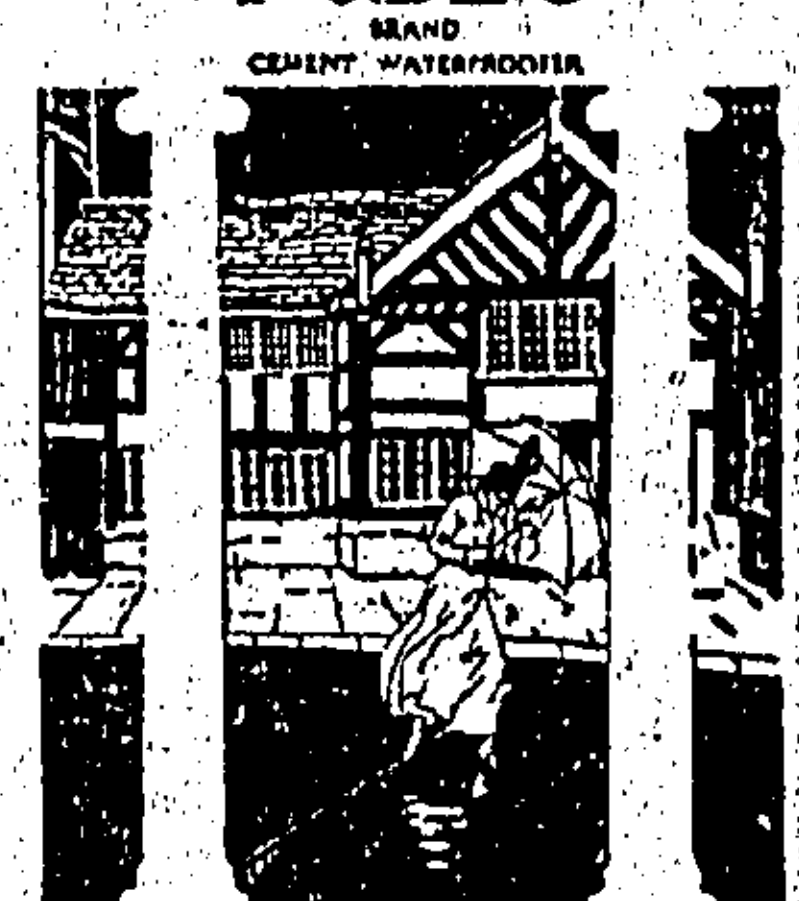
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SECOND-HAND SADDLE and STIRRUP for a Novice Rider.—Please state Price and particulars to Box No. 841, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [841]

GENUINE MUNICH BEER ON DRAUGHT.

It has been proved that Innkeepers can substantially increase their turnover by keeping **pasteurised Munich Quality Beers** on draught. Wherever introduced abroad has been retained with great success. Those interested in obtaining a first-class Munich Brand will receive information from **H.S. 1020, c/o RUDOLF MOSSE, Munich, Germany**.

PUDLO



MAKES CEMENT STUCCO PERMANENTLY WEATHERPROOF
Sole Agents Hong Kong & S. China: **DODWELL & CO., LTD.**
Hong Kong. TEL. 23021.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received Instructions

To Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
JUNE 17 and 18, 1931,
COMMENCING EACH DAY at 10.30 A.M.

At No. 22, ICE HOUSE STREET, (Former Premises of THE METROPOLIS HOTEL)

A LARGE QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising:—

Teak Hatstand, Morocco Leather Covered Couch and Armchairs, Chesterfield Couch and Chairs, Teak Bookcases, Side Tables, Brass Ware, Fenders, Ornaments, Pictures, Screen, Teak Flower Stands, Filter, Wall Clocks, Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, Blankets and Linen, etc., etc.
Teak Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Teak Sideboards, Teak Ice Chest, Dinner Wagon, Dinner Crockery, Glass Ware, E. P. Cutlery, Ceiling and Table Fans, Electric Lights, Electric Heaters and Fittings, etc., etc.
Teak and Iron Bedsteads, Teak Wardrobes with Bevelled Mirrors, Dressing Tables, Chests of Drawers, Marble Top Wash Stands, Desks, Toilet Sets, Gas Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, etc.

Also

Several Enamelled Baths and Porcelain Wash Basins

and

One Piano Player with Rolls of Music

CATALOGUES will be issued.

ON VIEW FROM MONDAY, the 15th JUNE, 1931.

TERMS—CASH ON DELIVERY.

LAMBERT BROS., AUCTIONEERS.

LAMBERTS AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received Instructions

To Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

THURSDAY, JUNE 11,
COMMENCING AT 2.30 P.M.

At THEIR SALES ROOM,
4, DUDDELL STREET.

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising:—

Velvet and Cretonne Covered Chesterfield Couch and Chairs, Teak Dressing Tables, Teak Wardrobe with Bevelled Mirror Doors, Teak Dining Table and Chairs, Teak Chest of Drawers, Desks, Chairs, etc., etc.
Gramophones and Cabinets, Records, Engravings, Water Colour, Filter, Curtains, Mosquito Nets, E. P. Ware, Cutlery, Glass Ware, Ice Chests, Enamelled Bath, Porcelain Wash Basin, Lanters, Electric Table Fans, Hanging Lamps, Gas Stove, Overmantels, etc., etc.
Teak Hatstand, Screens, Geyser, Bookcase, Coal Scuttle, Sideboards, Porcelain Jars, Cloisones, Vases, Flower Pots, Dinner Crockery, Toilet Sets, Teak Glass Top Round Table, etc., etc.

Also

NICE SELECTION OF BLACKWOOD WARE

Including:—

Joss Tables, Chests, Teak, Tea Poy, Table Screens, Sleeping Chairs, Jardinieres, Opium Stools, Folding Tables, etc., etc.

and

One COTTAGE PIANO by BRINSFORD & SONS

Five UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS

TERMS—CASH ON DELIVERY.

ON VIEW FROM WEDNESDAY, the 10th JUNE, 1931.

LAMBERT BROS., AUCTIONEERS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received Instructions

To Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1931,
COMMENCING AT 11 A.M.

At

THE WING ON No. 2 GODOWN, CONNAUGHT ROAD WEST

(For Account of the Concerned)

One Lot of SILVER MINING MACHINERY.

One Lot of RICE MILL MACHINERY.

One Lot of SPECTACLE GRINDING MACHINERY.

TERMS—CASH ON DELIVERY.

LAMBERT BROS., AUCTIONEERS.

What do you want?

If there is anything you want to buy or sell, try a small Classified advertisement.

25 words \$1.00 prepaid for 3 insertions.

APPEAL FAILS.

DECISION OF PUISNE JUDGE TO STAND.

FULL COURT JUDGMENT.

An appeal against a judgment of Mr. Justice Lindell which was recently argued in the Full Court before the Chief Justice (Sir Joseph Kemp) and the Acting Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Lindell) was dismissed yesterday. The appellants were the Chip Chung firm, against whom judgment was given in the Lower Court for \$410.50 in an action brought by the Cheong Fat Loong Koo firm for cost of piece-goods sold and delivered.

In the Full Court the appellants were represented by Mr. Leo d'Almada, jun., instructed by Messrs. Lo and Lo, and Mr. H. G. Sheldon, instructed by Messrs. Russ & Co., appeared for the respondents.

The Judgment.

Sir Joseph Kemp said:—This is an appeal on the ground of law from a decision of Mr. Justice Lindell, P.J., sitting in summary jurisdiction, giving judgment in favour of the plaintiffs. The facts are stated in his judgment in the Court below. There was no appeal on the ground of fact.

The first ground of appeal was that there was no evidence on which the learned Puisne Judge could find that the defendants had held out Lam Yau as having authority to pledge their credit. I think that this ground fails. It was admitted, and it could scarcely have been denied, that the defendants sent Lam Yau to make that representation to the plaintiffs. He visited the plaintiffs and he obtained goods from them on the credit of the defendants. It seems difficult to avoid the inference that he made the representation which he made to make, though no man may have done so in express words. In any case, it cannot be said that there was no evidence.

That representation was never negatived until it was too late, and I think that it must be regarded as having, *vis-a-vis* the plaintiffs, continued during the various purchases to which the action relates, and as having caused the plaintiffs, on the occasion of each order, to alter their position for the worse. That being so, the defendants are estopped from denying the authority which they held out Lam Yau as possessing, unless they can show that this *prima facie* estoppel is excluded by some other consideration.

Second Ground of Appeal.

This introduces the second ground of appeal. It is remarked that a party is not estopped by a representation induced by the misrepresentation of the other side, and it is pointed out that the plaintiffs, by issuing notes which were in the usual form for credit sales, misrepresented the sales as cash sales. The remark and statement of fact are undoubtedly correct, but the holding out by the defendants took place before the misrepresentation by the plaintiffs as to the nature of the sales. The holding out relied on by way of estoppel was therefore induced by the misrepresentation of the plaintiffs. Indeed, the plaintiffs' misrepresentation induced no representation at all on the part of the defendants. At most, it confirmed the defendants in the belief, which they had arrived at in reliance on the word of their own servant, Lam Yau, that they were doing business on a cash basis.

It might, perhaps, have been argued that the plaintiffs on their side were estopped from saying that the sales were credit sales. I think that the argument would probably have failed, partly on the ground that the representation was not intended to induce the defendants to alter their position in any way, and could not reasonably have been taken as indicating any such intention, and partly on the ground that it did not in fact cause them to do anything. They merely continued the course which they had already adopted on the word of Lam Yau without any representation on the part of the plaintiffs. The point, however, was not argued.

"Estoppel Against Estoppel."

There seemed to be a third ground of appeal based on what was referred to as "cross estoppel" or "estoppel against estoppel." I confess I fail to appreciate it as a separate ground. It is true that the above two terms are used sometimes, but I think that they express no more than the principle referred to in paragraph 4 above, *i.e.*, that a party cannot rely by way of estoppel on a representation induced to his own misrepresentation. Indeed, Spencer Bower, in *Estoppel by Representation*, 1923, p. 193, says that is the meaning of the old formula, "estoppel against estoppel" both out of the matter at large. There seems to me to be no question of two *prima facie* estoppels cancelling one another out.

(Continued on next Column.)

JUNE.

WILL SHE BECOME AN AMERICAN?

Lady Inverclyde, better known under the stage name of June, who has filed a divorce suit against Lord Inverclyde under the new six weeks' residence law in Reno (Nevada), is registered at an hotel there as Mrs. John Burns, using the family name of her husband. Mental cruelty is given as the grounds for the action.

She stated that she was waiting the service of papers on Lord Inverclyde, and that she expected to return to the London stage in a new musical comedy in August.

Under New York law, Reno divorces are not recognised unless both parties are in residence there. Remarried persons are not prosecuted for bigamy, but occasionally legal trouble arises over children's inheritance.

Lady Inverclyde, it is stated, is undecided as to whether she will seek United States citizenship.

Discussing the legal position, an authority on divorce law said to a reporter:

"Residence in Nevada to obtain a divorce is not recognised in our courts. A wife is domiciled in law with her husband, and if she gets a divorce elsewhere, and married again, it is not recognised here."

When Lady Inverclyde petitioned for a nullity decree in the English courts last year it was successfully resisted by her husband on the ground that, being domiciled in Scotland, both were outside the jurisdiction of the English courts.

FILIPINO SENT TO GAOL.

MAGISTRATE'S COMMENT ON WOMAN'S BEHAVIOUR.

In his evidence before the Kowloon Magistrate yesterday, Pedro Bohoy, a Filipino, who was charged with having harboured a mutual, said that he was introduced to the girl by a woman named Rosa. As the girl was staying with Rosa, he thought the latter was the mistress, particularly when she said that Ah Kam (the girl) had no parents and that if he wanted to marry her, she could make the necessary arrangements. He did not, however, marry the girl.

Rosa Ma, in the box, said the girl went to her house to look for work and had stayed with her ever since. She knew that Ah Kam had a legal guardian. The defendant also came to stay with her and he occupied the same cubicle as the girl. Witness denied having offered to make the marriage arrangements.

Remarking that the greater part of the blame belonged to the woman Rosa, the Magistrate said that he had no option but to convict the defendant and accordingly sent him to prison for three months. The woman's behaviour, said the Magistrate, was disgraceful.

Farwell, J., in *Dixon v. Kenna*, way (1900) 1 Ch. at p. 840, was cited as an authority for the existence of cross estoppel as a separate thing. He there stated that *Simn's Case* (1879), 5 Q.B.D. 188, was a case of estoppel against estoppel, but in that case there were not two contending estoppels. It was suggested that there could be any estoppel against Burge & Co. It was, so far as this point is concerned, merely an instance of the principle of paragraph 4 above. It must have been in that sense that Farwell, J., used the expression "estoppel against estoppel."

Fourth Ground.

The well-known dictum from *Lickbarrow v. Mason* was put forward as a fourth ground of appeal. That dictum is very difficult to appeal and I know of no case where the decision rested only on the principle said to be embodied in that dictum. Lord Halsbury, who quoted an American form of the dictum in *Henderson v. Williams* (1895) 1 Q.B., at p. 529, expressed in *Farquharson v. King* (1905) A.C., at p. 332, his surprise that two of the learned judges in the case seemed to be under the impression that the proposition was "that any person who has enabled another by any means to commit a fraud must be the person to suffer when two innocent persons are in question." As he proceeds to point out, it depends on the facts in which you are to understand the word "enabled." Here it does not think that it can be said that it was the cash vouchers which enabled the fraud to be committed, though they may have facilitated it, and though the issue of credit notes might have checked it.

For these reasons I think that the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

In any future case, the full Court must be supplied with copies of all the documents to be referred to, or, in the case of Chinese exhibits, with copies of certified translations.

Mr. Justice Lindell: I agree with the judgment read.

MURDER APPEAL SUCCEEDS.

MYSTERIOUS & DRAMATIC CASE.

SCENE IN COURT.

London, May 20.—For the first time for 20 years (and only the second occasion since the Court was set up in 1905) the Court of Criminal Appeal acquitted yesterday a man who stood sentenced to death for murder. A two-days fight for life had succeeded.

I stood put two yards away from William Herbert Wallace, the middle-aged, scholarly-looking Liverpool insurance agent, when this tall, gaunt and talkative man, who played chess and took violin lessons, heard he was free writes the *News Chronicle* special correspondent, Wallace had been sentenced to death for the alleged murder of his wife, who was found in their flat battered to death.

I have never, never seen or heard anything more tensely dramatic. One hardly dared breathe.

The Lord Chief Justice of England (Lord Hewart) and Justices Branson and Hawke had been out of court conferring for 45 minutes.

"Difficulty and Doubt."

When they returned, looking extraordinarily grave, even for judges, Lord Hewart began to speak more slowly than any man I have ever heard.

Wallace stood hands behind him, lips compressed (once he moistened them), looking at the judge. He was strained and suffering, but he did not betray himself.

When Lord Hewart said, referring to the *Assize* trial, "It would not have been at all surprising if the result had been an acquittal," that the case was eminent, one of difficulty and doubt, and again, that they were not there concerned with suspicion, however grave, or with theories, however ingenious, a man near whispered "He's getting off."

But a moment or two later Lord Hewart began the sentence:—"There is not so far as we can see any ground," there he paused and a sigh broke across the court; but he went on, "for any imputation upon the fairness of the police," and Wallace, whose chin had sunk slightly, raised it again.

"Splendid!"

"The conclusion at which we have arrived," said Lord Hewart, speaking with fewer pauses, "is that the case against the appellant, which we have carefully and anxiously considered and discussed, was not proved with that certainty which is necessary in order to justify a verdict of guilty."

"The result is that the appeal will be allowed and this conviction quashed."

As the word "Allowed" passed Lord Hewart's lips Wallace's face lit up, as though sunshine had illumined a dark hill.

His lips broke in a smile, he murmured "Splendid!" and looked at his brother sitting in the well of the court, and nodded to him in a delighted manner.

Assisted by the friendly hands of warders he walked down from the dock. The judges were still on the bench. People rushed from court, but no demonstration occurred; no cheers or applause.

AT THE LIVERPOOL ASSIZES.

JUDGE'S SUMMING-UP.

We take from the *Manchester Guardian* the following account of the final scene of Wallace's trial at Liverpool Assizes and of the Judge's summing up:

After a retirement of just over an hour a jury, which included two women, at Liverpool Assizes found William Herbert Wallace (52), an insurance agent, of Wolverton Street, Anfield, Liverpool, guilty of the murder of his wife Julia, who was found battered to death in her house on January 20, and sentence of death was passed by Mr. Justice Wright.

There was a gas among the spectators when the foreman of the jury announced the decision, but Wallace remained perfectly cool, and declared: "I am not guilty. I cannot say anything else."

"This murder, I imagine, must be almost unexampled in the annals of crime," said Mr. Justice Wright in his summing-up. "It was committed in a house in a populous neighbourhood, and so arranged and devised that no trace remains which would point to anyone as the murderer. There is no trace of a forcible entrance, no finger-prints, and no motive. Who ever committed the crime covered

(Continued on next Column.)

DRINKING HABIT AT OXFORD.

THE "ISIS" IS FLIPPANT.

The following article on the drinking habits of undergraduates at Oxford appears in the "Isis," the Oxford undergraduates' journal.

"It was G.K. Chesterton who said, we think, that you should drink because you are happy. It was Omar Khayyam, we are sure, who intimated that you should drink because you are sad."

"People in Oxford (and by that we mean undergraduates) drink for neither of these reasons—they drink out of habit, for the gentlemen at residence at this University are rarely happy and are rarely sad."

"It would be going too far to say that they are mainly drunk, because, for all we know, some of them are drunk only very rarely, and some (for all we know) are never drunk at all, but the fact remains (apart from Buenos Aires and the higher circles of Chicago) there is a more constant high level of intoxication in Oxford than anywhere else in the world."

Sudden Liberty.

"For Oxford is full of young men who for the first time in their lives have been released from the suspicious tutelage of wary and eagle-eyed schoolmasters, and a sudden liberty is invariably the prelude to the most remarkable folly. But apart from all this there is an extraordinary tradition of drink in this town—this gateway to heaven, this 'city of the Muses,' this 'Mecca of learning.'"

"The tradition is not conventionalised; the ways and means are legion. There are those who drink on Saturday evenings; there are those who drink after a long and arduous course of physical discipline (these are horrid); there are those who do not drink mildly all day. There are—as we have observed—those who do not drink at all. But these are a rare race, and they have to bear with all the equanimity at their command the curious stare of their more volatile contemporaries."

up his traces. He must have had some substantial arrangements to make before he could slip out, as he must have been splashed with blood.

"I do not agree with any attacks upon the police in connection with the conduct of this case. I think they have done their work with great enthusiasm and ability, but I cannot help thinking they were guilty of an error of judgment in not calling at least the two witnesses Jones and Wildman in the conduct of the prosecution."

Question of Time.

"The whole crime was so skillfully devised and executed, and there was such an absence of anything to incriminate anybody as to make it difficult to say that it could be brought home to anybody in particular," he added. The evidence was purely circumstantial, and the jury must satisfy themselves beyond all reasonable doubt that the prisoner did the deed. Wallace had lived happily with his wife and had nothing to gain by her death. The jury must consider the narrow limit of time. Wallace would have had to do everything in not more than ten minutes.

"It is perfectly true that if he planned and executed this scheme he would have everything ready and would have gone into the way of execution with the utmost precision. But there was a lot to do. Within 20 minutes after, dressed, and with apparently no sign of discomposure, he was seen on a tram-car. If he did this murder he must have worked with lightning-like rapidity."

"The medical evidence was too contradictory to attach any importance to it," added the Judge. Earlier in the day Mr. Roland Oliver, K.C., for the defence, had declared: "We told the police there was a body named Wildman who saw the milkboy on the next door step. The police do nothing. It is their duty to call all evidence which can assist you to come to a verdict. It is a breach of their duty to pick and choose witness and to call only witness who help them and stress their case. The police wield great powers which ought to be exercised fairly. Why have they not called all the witnesses who would assist?"

Mr. Hollender, K.C., for the Crown, said if the police were to call all the evidence which was available, the trial would be interminable. "I repudiate absolutely and suggest that the police have been coaching witnesses or suppressing evidence," he declared.

THE ELECTIONS IN LOS ANGELES.

MAN CHARGED WITH MURDER DEFEATED.

Los Angeles, June 3.—Mr. David Clark, former District Attorney of Los Angeles who is awaiting trial on a double murder charge, to-day was defeated as a candidate for election of municipal judge.

Judge Charles McCoy, the incumbent, was re-elected. He received 55,774 votes.

However, although Mr. Clark is to be tried in the Superior Court on charges of shooting and killing Mr. Herbert Spencer, an editor, and Mr. Charles Crawford, a political leader, he received 67,014 votes in the election to-day.



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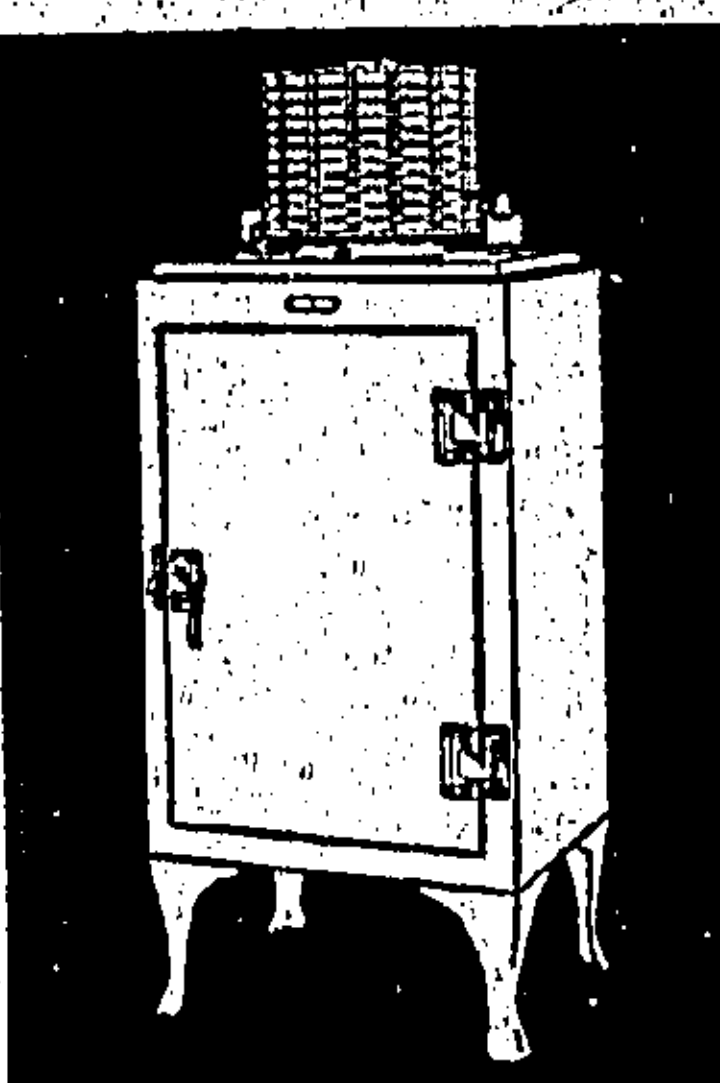
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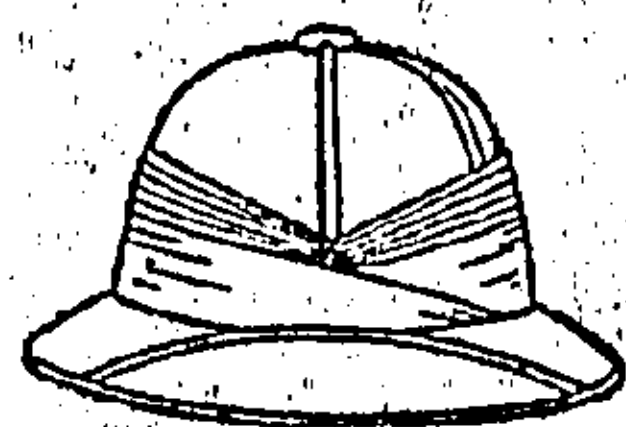
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THE ELECTRON AND THE ATOM.

MR. J. D. BUTCHER'S ADDRESS ON "ELECTRICITY"

LIFE AND ELECTRICITY CLOSELY RELATED.

Mr. J. D. Butcher, C.E.E., M.I.E.E., A.M.I.E.E., manager
of the Hong Kong Electric Company, gave an interesting address
on "Electricity" at the Rotary Club luncheon at Lane, Crawford's
Restaurant yesterday.

Mr. Butcher since 1892 has been connected with the Central
London Railway, St. Pancras Borough Council (Generating
Station), Messrs. J. H. Holmes & Co. (London), Messrs. Maryat
& Place (London), North Metropolitan Electric Power Distribution
Co. (Mains Engineer and Clerk of Works), and Messrs. Siemens
Bros., Dynamo Works, Limited. With the last-named firm he
spent ten years in the erection of important plants at H.M.
Dockyards at Gibraltar and Hong Kong among other places.
He has also been chief electrical engineer of the Dockyard
controlled by the Singapore Harbour Board.

The meeting was presided over by Sir William Hornell.

"STUFF OF WHICH MATTER IS MADE."

In the course of his address, Mr.
Butcher said:—First of all—what is
electricity? It is not so very
long ago since the average man
was content to know that tele-
phones, the telegraph, electric
trams and so on were "just
worked by electricity" but now
that it has become a part of
our everyday life there are many
people who are not satisfied with
such a vague idea. It is not by any
means an easy matter to explain
in simple language the modern
theory as to what electricity really
is but if you will bear with me if
I plunge rather deeply I will put
it in as simple language as possible.

We make use of electricity in
almost numberless ways, but, strict-
ly speaking, we do not yet know
what it is. You have probably
heard of that most wonderful some-
thing called ether which pervades
all space and through which it is
possible to send wireless waves from
one end of the world to the other.
It is more than likely that
electricity will one day be proved
to be this ETHER in a particular
kind of motion. But even then we
are as far off as ever in being
able to define electricity as we do
not even know what ether is. Sir
Oliver Lodge says:—"The ether of
space is the connecting link between
the material and the spiritual
worlds. In the material world it
is the fundamental substantial
reality. In the spiritual world the
Realities of Existence are other
and far higher; but still the ether
is made use of in ways which at
present we can only surmise." We
can therefore only try to picture
tiny portions of ether which are
set into a rapid vortex motion and
this vortex motion is what we call
a unit of electricity—it is nothing
but some of this mysterious ether
in motion. So far this seems to be
the only reasonable explanation.

Electrons.

These particles or units of elec-
tricity are known as ELECTRONS.
They are not particles of matter
but they are part of the ether of
which matter is made. Electrons
have been likened to knots on a
piece of string. A knot is not a
foreign body on the string like a
bead; it is composed of string in
a particular configuration and yet
it is not like the rest of the string;
it has a structure and identity of
its own. In a similar way elec-
tricity is probably composed of
ether, but ether in a special form
or configuration. The modern idea
of an atom of matter is somewhat
like a miniature planetary system.
In this analogy the solid part of
the planet represents a central core
of positive electricity called a
PROTON and around this proton
circle elliptically (as in a planetary
system) the negative electrons. So
all particles of matter are composed
of atoms and each atom is composed
of nothing but charges of elec-
tricity.

An atom of hydrogen consists of
one nucleus proton particle around
which circles one electron. An atom
of gold or of iron or of tin
consists of a nucleus made up of
protons and electrons (some of
the electrons being "free") and
satellite electrons, the number of
these electrons being 79, 26 and 82
respectively, i.e. equivalent strange-
ly enough to the atomic numbers
of these elements.

Perhaps this is getting rather too
deep but when a stream of electrons
bombard any form of matter they
give rise to the phenomenon known
as X rays. These rays we look
upon as waves in space similar to
the waves of wireless—in fact they
differ from these wireless waves only
in the fact that wireless waves are
long whereas X rays are exceedingly
short. It was found possible to
arrange the elements in a definite
order according to the wave lengths
of the X rays they emitted. These
numbers are known as the atomic
numbers and they correspond exactly
with the periodic and atomic
arrangement of the elements as pro-
pounded originally by Dalton, the
English chemist, in 1803.

Electricity is Atomic.

Electricity is therefore atomic in
structure—the mass or weight of the
electron is entirely an electrical
effect and is due solely to the elec-
trical charge which it carries. The
electron therefore constitutes a real
atom of electricity.

Sir Oliver Lodge, again speaking
of ether, says:—"If the ordinary
masses of matter are composed of
electrons and if the electrons are
so small that most of the matter is
mere emptiness (i.e. as in the plan-
etary system) while yet we know
that matter may be as dense as lead
or gold or platinum, it is evidence
that the particles themselves must
be of enormous density and that
that density must belong to the
ether of which they are made. . . .
I advocate it is enormously denser
than any form of matter just a
million million times that of water.
I shall make this further hypo-
thesis that everywhere the ether
is under a pressure represented
by 10.53 lbs. (10 followed by 33
noughts)—a figure impossible to
visualise. Granting this pressure
the existence of an electron can be
understood. We can reckon that it
is this pressure which holds the
charge together in the atom." The
weight of matter therefore depends
on the protons which form the
nucleus of the atom. If it ever
becomes possible to disintegrate the
atom it may be the means of pro-
ducing stupendous forces—forces
greater than anything even dreamed
about at present.

How Electricity is Produced.

Having therefore arrived at some
sort of an idea as to what electricity
consists of the next thing to con-
sider is how it is produced.

We never really generate elec-
tricity; we merely make manifest
what has always been pre-existent.
We merely put into motion—in a
dynamo or an alternator driven by
a steam engine or turbine or water-
wheel—electrons and this motion is
what we call an electric current.
It is nothing more or less than the
hounding along of electrons from
one atom to another. These
electrons can be measured and their
speed determined and physicists
have found that electrons are bodies
far smaller than the smallest atom
of matter. Even if there were a
thousand of them in the atom they
would not be in the least crowded;
there would be plenty of empty
space. Different atoms are now
known to be composed of a different
number of electrons and by their
different number and grouping they
constitute the different chemical
elements. The actual atom of mat-
ter, has its substance determined by
the grouping together of various
numbers of these protons and
electrons and that is what is meant
by saying that the whole of matter
is electrically constituted.

Electricity in Hong Kong.

I have hitherto confined my re-
marks to the more theoretical side
of electricity but the practical and
by far the commonest way of pro-
ducing or manifesting electricity is
by means of steam engines or steam
turbines which drive either dynamos
generating what are known as con-
tinuous currents or alternators
generating what are known as
alternating currents. Here in Hong
Kong we generate alternating
currents at high pressure in the
Power Station at North Point and
it is sent all over Hong Kong at
this high pressure (for economy's
sake) and then transformed down to
low pressure for lighting heating
and power purposes.

After dealing with the machinery
in a power plant, the speaker went
on to trace the history of the glow
lamp and gave details of the early
experiments by Addison and Swan.

Speaking of the modern Neon
lights, Mr. Butcher said:—

"Though a comparatively rare
gas Neon is obtained in considerable
quantities as a by-product in the
liquefaction of oxygen from the
atmosphere. It is used in high
tension lamps similar to the Moore
tube and the lamps may be bent
into words or letters which you
have probably seen in the streets
of Hong Kong. The electrical
pressure may be up to 15,000 volts
which is obtained from transformers
stepping up the supply pressure.
The natural colour of neon is
orange red but practically any
colour can be obtained by the intro-
duction of other gases combined
with coloured tubing."

Mr. Butcher then went on to deal
with the innumerable ways in which
electricity is applied to day.

Ether—Universal Connecting Link.

Concluding his address, Mr.
Butcher said:—

This brief talk on electricity
shows what a huge field it covers
and if I may do so I will quote
again from Sir Oliver Lodge who
says:—"The ether of space is a
medium of unknown and apparently
infinite magnitude and of a reality
beyond the present conception of
man. It is that of which every day
material consists, a link between
the worlds, a consummate substance
of overpowering grandeur. It is
co-extensive with the physical
universe and is absent from no part
of space. Beyond the furthest star
it extends; in the heart of the atom
it has its being. It permeates and
controls and dominates all. Ether
is the universal connecting link—
the transmitter of every kind of
force. But though it is the seat of
all electric forces, ether is not
electricity though our electric
charge must be composed of it.
Ether has electrical and magnetic
properties and is the vehicle of
gravitation and of light. It welds
the planets into a solar system, it
unites the parts of an atom and
it holds the atoms together. It is
the seat of prodigious energies—
energies beyond anything as yet
accessible to man. Over great
realms of space there is nothing
else. In one form we call such in-
dividualised unit an electron and
we know that of such units the
atoms of matter are made. We
know that all the bodies we see
and handle are but elaborate and
beautifully organised colonies of
positive and negative electrons held
together by the medium of which
themselves consist. The World, the
Stars, the Heavens, are nothing
else. The mystery of existence is
close upon us here. Ether is the
primary instrument of Mind, the
vehicle of Soul, the habitation of
Spirit." I have quoted this passage
in extenso as it seems to me far
from impossible or unlikely that
time will prove that electricity and
life are very closely related.

"Why Pay for It?"

Mr. L. C. F. Bellamy: "In
thanking Mr. Butcher for his
admirable address, I would like
to read a definition of electricity
which I armed myself with this
morning:—"The manifestation of
a form of energy probably due to
the separation and the independent
movement of certain constituent
parts of atoms called electrons. If
these electrons are regarded as con-
sisting of electric charges only,
then electricity may be defined as
"the stuff of which matter is
made."

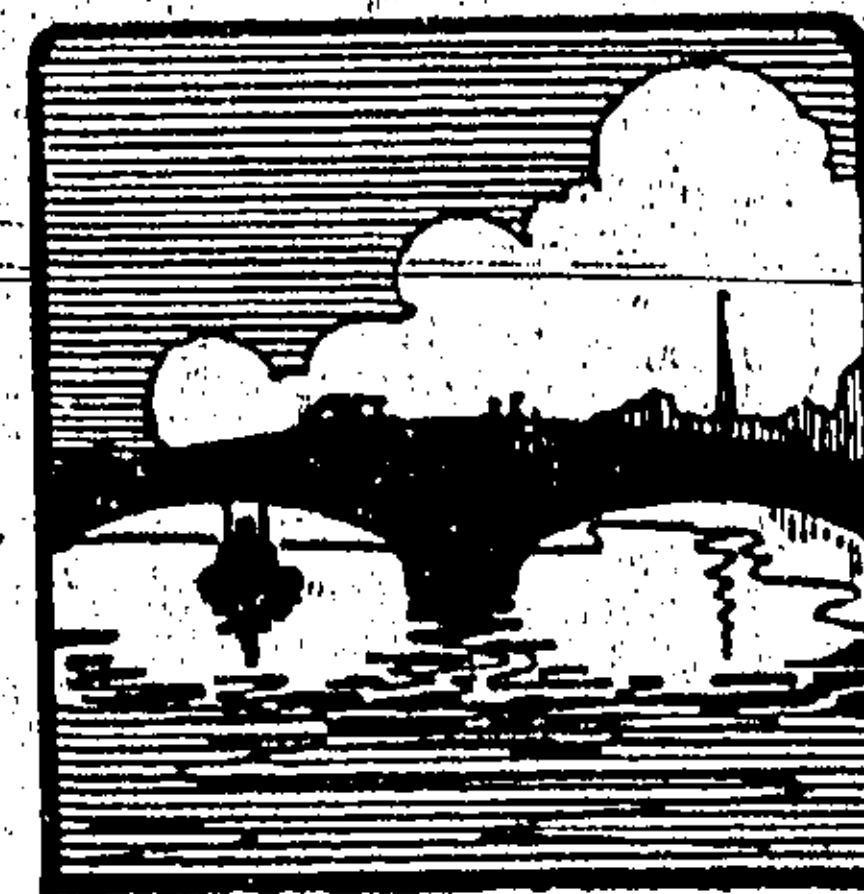
"If it is the stuff of which matter
is made," said Mr. Bellamy, "I
don't see why we should pay for
it." (Laughter). I want to thank
Mr. Butcher for the excellent ad-
dress which it has been our privi-
lege to hear. (Applause).

It was announced yesterday that
Mr. A. L. Shields, owing to pres-
sure of work, asked to be allowed
to resign from the Programme Com-
mittee. He would, however, con-
tinue to serve on the Committee.

Sir William Hornell, in making
the announcement, thanked Mr.
Shields for the excellent work he
had done for the Rotary Club.
This statement was greeted with
loud applause.

It was announced that Mr. J. L.
MacPherson had agreed to serve
on the Programme Committee.

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CURIOUS LIBEL ACTION.

ALLEGED INCIDENT BETWEEN UNCLE AND NIECE.

GIRL'S FIANCE SUED FOR DEFAMATION OF CHARACTER.

An unusual phase of Chinese domestic life in the Colony was revealed in the Supreme Court yesterday before the Chief Justice (Sir Joseph Knap) when an action was brought for defamation of character alleging a serious accusation against a young man employed as a police interpreter, who was the fiance of a girl connected with the family on the other side who are concerned in the litigation.

Arising from a statement made by the father of the girl that he had no desire to take the matter to the police as it was purely a family squabble, his Lordship observed that it was a great pity that it was not kept a family matter throughout.

POLICE INTERPRETER AS DEFENDANT.

A sum of \$10,000 was claimed as damages by the plaintiff, Se Siu Wan, uncle of the girl, from Chan Wan Fun, the defendant, a police interpreter at Hung Hom Police Station.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. A. J. Arculli, appeared for the plaintiff, while defendant, who denied the allegation, conducted his own case.

Opening his case, Mr. Jenkin said that plaintiff was a partner in the Cheung Wo Leather Manufacturing Company, of Hillier Street. He was 24 years of age by Chinese reckoning, unmarried, and at the time of the alleged slander, was living with his elder brother, Se Chi Kwan, at Nos. 15 and 17, Ma To Wei Road, Hung Hom, where a number of members of the family were also living. These included Se Chi Kwan's wife, two concubines, sisters, a son, three daughters and several amahs.

One of the daughters was Se Ah Mui, who was now 21 years of age by Chinese reckoning. Her mother was one of Se Chi Kwan's concubines, Se Li Shi, who had another daughter named Ah Jan. Therefore, plaintiff was the uncle of Se Ah Mui, the girl concerned in the alleged slander.

Counsel continued that since December, 1929, defendant had been engaged to Se Ah Mui, and on Saturday, November 9, 1930, the two were out together and plaintiff was away at a party.

Refused to Go.

Defendant and Se Ah Mui returned to the house at about 11 o'clock, and defendant spoke to the girl's father about the girl, in consequence of which he tried to get her to be examined by a doctor. On the threshold of the doctor's house, the girl refused to go further and made a certain statement which involved plaintiff.

As one might expect, said Mr. Jenkin, consternation reigned in the house, because the girl had lived the whole of her life with the family and such a thing had never been suspected before. The girl's mother, Se Li Shi, and Ah Mui's sister, Ah Jan, went off in search of plaintiff, and they finally returned to the house with him in the early hours of Sunday morning. On his arrival, defendant, who had left the house in the meantime, was sent for, and he accused plaintiff of a serious offence against his fiancee when she was 13 years of age. A good deal of quarrelling ensued and defendant, when he finally left, said he was going to take the matter up with the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

Counsel went on to say that, in view of the defence filed, denying that defendant even spoke of, it was necessary to deal with what occurred subsequently. On the morning of the following day (Monday, November 10) plaintiff interviewed Mr. A. J. Arculli, who wrote a letter to defendant which was not answered, and a writ was issued on November 17 claiming damages for defamation of character.

Settlement Attempted.

Two or three days after the issue of the writ, a friend of defendant, Leung Shing Yu, also a police interpreter, intervened on behalf of defendant, and as a result a meeting took place at the Tolo Sin Restaurant at about five o'clock on Saturday, November 23. Those present were plaintiff, Se Chi Kwan, Lau Siu Sang, a clerk in Mr. Arculli's employ, Cheung Kung Yung, manager of the Chuk Lam Club, who was asked to be present as a witness for plaintiff, defendant and Leung Shing Yu.

At that meeting defendant agreed to sign a letter of apology which was to be drawn up by Mr. Arculli, and undertook to give a dinner to members of plaintiff's household, at which he would make an open apology and discharge fire-crackers.

On Monday morning (November 24) defendant called at Mr. Arculli's office for the draft apology but he was informed it was not ready. It was sent to him on November 25, but it appeared there was a stumbling block caused through an agreement by defendant to pay plaintiff's costs being contained in the letter.

Nothing was heard from defendant until December 4, when he wrote:—"The statement contained in your draft letter sent to me on November 25 is absolutely untrue. I have never, at any time, accused Se Siu Wan of having had carnal knowledge of Se Ah Mui, either by force or with or without her consent, nor do I have I ever believed or had reason to believe that he ever had such knowledge. Under these circumstances it is impossible for me to sign any such document as your draft letter."

Mr. Jenkin said he was unable to account for the delay in taking up that attitude, but witness would be called and facts established that could result in only one possible result—a verdict for plaintiff.

"Doing Things Like a Beast."

Plaintiff, who was then called into the witness-box, gave evidence as to how the defendant accused him of an offence against Se Ah Mui eight years ago. Witness said that he was invited to sit beside the defendant when the latter accused him of "doing things like a beast" and later accused him of the offence, adding "I believe you, Se Siu Wan, must have done it." Defendant was quite calm when he started the conversation, but he raised his voice in making the main accusation and thumped the table with his fist.

In answer to questions by his Lordship, witness said that the terms suggested at the meeting at To To Sin Restaurant were that defendant should give a written apology, entertain all the members of the family at a dinner, let off fire-crackers, and finally pay the solicitor's costs to date of the meeting. The defendant agreed to everything except as to the solicitor's costs, which he declined to pay.

Se Chi Kwan, the girl's father, was the next witness. Describing the incidents which occurred at his house on the day in question, witness said that the defendant came into the house together with Se Ah Mui from the street at about 11 p.m. The defendant produced a paper in Chinese characters which defendant recognised was in the handwriting of his daughter. Witness read the letter twice and returned it to the defendant, remarking that there was no truth in the allegation made in it.

Witness continued that his brother (plaintiff) was sent for and when he arrived at about 4 a.m. defendant questioned him and used the words complained of in the presence of others who were in the room. When the trouble was almost over and witness had asked defendant to leave the house, the defendant looked for a pretext to have the plaintiff taken to the police station and suggested to the girl that she should struggle with the plaintiff. Witness added: "I did not want my brother taken to the police station as it was purely a family squabble."

His Lordship's Comment.

The Chief Justice: It was a great pity it was not kept a family matter throughout. This is only my view at the moment.

(Continued on next column.)

HONG KONG STOCK MARKET.

CROUCHER & CO'S DAILY REPORT.

The market remains dull, prices in most cases showing a weakening tendency.

Banks are still on offer at \$2,010 with buyers at \$2,000. Unions came to business at \$2010.

Wharfs are wanted at \$160 and Providents were sold at \$5.00 to \$5.65.

Hotels are now offering at \$17 with buyers at \$16.00.

Landes eased to \$22.25 with sales at \$20 August.

Humphreys declined at \$21.50 and Realty are wanted at \$13.00.

Kwos are quoted in Shanghai at Tls. 13.40.

Opinions after coming to business at \$20.10 for the Settlement are now \$20.25 with sellers slightly over.

Trams are offering at \$21 and China Lights can be placed at \$24.60. Telephones are lower at \$37.50 with small buyers at \$37.

Dairys are wanted at \$29.75 with sales at \$30.15 for July. Ropes wanted at \$21 and Watsons \$14.50.

Electrics are offering at \$32.50.

Witness, questioned further regarding defendant's attitude towards him after the incident, said that after the defendant had received the solicitor's letter he informed witness that he was not to be frightened with a document of that kind as the signature, purporting to be that of a solicitor, was like the writing of a child.

Further evidence was given by the last witness, Se Wei Shi, the *kit fat* wife of the second witness, who said that Ah Mui lives with them. She described the events of the evening and mentioned the names of those present when the defendant made the accusation.

Defendant (cross-examining): Did you not consider it of importance when you heard that something had happened to the girl that you should find out if it was true?

Witness: Although I am a mother in a way, the girl has her natural mother who can look after her daughter's affairs.

In answer to his Lordship, witness said that nothing was said by the defendant before he made the main accusation. The defendant used the words in a loud voice as soon as the plaintiff entered from the other room.

Mr. Jenkin having announced that this was all the evidence, he was called on behalf of the plaintiff, the defendant informed his Lordship that he intended to give evidence from the witness-box and also call witnesses. His Lordship granted defendant's request that, while he was in the witness-box, a friend of his should occupy his seat at the table and take down the proceedings.

Eight-Year-Old Incident.

Chan Wan Fun stated in his evidence that he became engaged to the girl on August 23 last year. One day he received information from her of interference from her uncle (plaintiff) when she was 13 years old. Witness spoke to the girl's mother about it and found out it was so, the latter informing him that she had kept it a secret from the household for fear of causing disagreement, but that she had informed her husband about it.

Witness continued that he spoke to the girl's father about the matter in a confidential way, suggesting that he should reprimand his brother for his behaviour. The girl's father agreed to send for the plaintiff and suggested that defendant himself should question him about the matter. Accordingly, when plaintiff arrived, he was questioned about the matter. Plaintiff remained silent for a long time and could not give a reply. Afterwards he stood up, banged the table, and said: "Are you going against me?"

Witness in return struck the table and invited plaintiff to go to the police station to thrash out the matter there.

Plaintiff's answer to this invitation was:—"Am I afraid of you? Litigation may be brought about in a crooked way, but it is not brought in a straightforward manner." Witness explained that plaintiff meant by this that the success of litigation depended on how it was twisted.

Witness went on to say that four persons mentioned in the statement of claim as being present in the room at the time were actually not there. He said that, during the trouble the *kit fat* wife (third witness) made the following statement:—"We don't know what a police station is. If you want to challenge us take your time." As other people were coming into the room at this time, and witness did not want them to know about the matter as it would affect his own reputation, he immediately withdrew from the house.

The Court adjourned at this stage until 10 a.m. today, when the defendant will continue his evidence.

ARMED ROBBERS SHOOT BARBER.

PENALTY FOR BLOWING POLICE WHISTLE.

VICTIM'S CONDITION GRAVE.

Containing entry to a barber's shop in the Yau-mai-Mongkok district by a ruse just after closing time on Monday night, three armed robbers succeeded in stealing \$250 from the unfortunate proprietor, who after raising a protest, was shot from point blank range by one of the desperadoes. He is now lying in a critical condition in the Kowloon Hospital.

According to the story told to the police, a man entered the shop just as four barbers were leaving after the day's work. The late arrival wanted his ears picked and it would seem that as he came after hours, the proprietor attended to the man himself. Before the proprietor could get to work, however, the stranger intimated that he would like to visit the back of the premises. He reappeared a minute later joined by three other men from the street.

Fired at Point Blank.

The first visitor then produced a gun and pointed it at the barber, and two other men tried to drag him to the back of the premises. The unfortunate barber, reluctant to lose his day's takings, about \$250, drew a police whistle from his pocket and blew a blast. He was immediately shot at from point blank range, three shots being fired, one of which entered in the region of the heart, and he collapsed.

The cook-boy who was on the premises was stabbed when he attempted to run away. After the shooting the robbers secured the day's takings and made their way out by the back door.

The injured men were removed to hospital on the arrival of the police very shortly afterwards. The wound received by the barber is considered grave, necessitating an operation. That suffered by the cook-boy—an incised cut in the left side—is not so serious.

A loaded revolver, and an electric torch were later discovered in the back lane through which the robbers had escaped.

MOTORIST FINED.

DANGEROUS DRIVING IN STUBBS ROAD.

A fine of \$20 was imposed by Mr. Schofield on a Chinese motorist named Fung Ping Fan, who was convicted of dangerous driving in Stubbs Road.

Mr. Horace Lo defended and pleaded "Not Guilty" on behalf of his client.

Sergeant Guild stated that he was coming down Stubbs Road and when, near the slight bend above Shiu Fai Terrace the defendant, who was following a bus going in the direction of Repulse Bay, attempted to pass the bus, forcing witness to jam on his brakes to avoid a collision.

Witness estimated his distance from the bus to be about ten to fifteen feet but, admitted in cross-examination, that it might have been a little more. That was his estimate. He agreed that the defendant had deliberately tried to pass the bus.

Mr. Lo, addressing the Bench, contended that the defendant, as the officer had agreed, had deliberately tried to pass the bus, rightly or wrongly, when he thought the moment was opportune. It was merely a case of an error of judgment as the facts now showed. There was no question of dangerous driving on the defendant's part, as he thought he had had sufficient room to pass.

Imposing a fine of \$20, his Worship remarked that drivers had to exercise more caution, especially on Stubbs Road.

PRINCESS WINS £1,000,000.

ONE OF FOUR WIVES.

The appeal of the Ramesh Chandra Kumari Devi, sole survivor of the four wives of the Rajah of Ramnagar, who claimed estates in India worth over £1,000,000, was allowed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Her claim was resisted by Prince Mohan Bikram Shah, known as Ram, Rajah, on the ground that he was adopted as heir and successor by the late Rajah. The Court in India found in favour of the Prince.

One of her first acts after this judgment in her favour will be to adopt a son out of the house of the late Rajah, to carry on the name and title of the Rajah of Ramnagar.

ALLEGED BOYCOTT BY CAR DRIVERS.

MRS. MATHESON RECALLED BY DEFENCE.

QUESTION OF PAYMENTS.

The case in which the driver of a public car is summoned for refusing to hire his car to Mrs. Matheson of "Huntington" Stubbs Road, was continued at Central Magistracy before Mr. W. Schofield yesterday.

Mr. Horace Lo, who is appearing for the defence, asked leave to recall Mrs. Matheson to put to her certain facts which he had learned since the last hearing. He had been told, that Mrs. Matheson, on the day of the incident now the subject of the proceedings, had taken the car, which was commandeered for her by the police, to several addresses before returning to "Huntington." He wanted to give Mrs. Matheson an opportunity of refuting these allegations if she so desired.

His Worship intimated that the questions which Mr. Lo wished to put were irrelevant, remarking that the point at issue was whether the defendant had mentioned any price to Mrs. Matheson when she tried to engage his car.

Mr. Lo pointed out that the questions were relevant from the point of view that Mrs. Matheson had denied ever going to various places except Lane, Crawford's and the Dairy Farm, whereas on the day in question she actually went to six places in the car which Sergeant Baker had commandeered for her after she had telephoned to the police. The questions were relevant as showing that the drivers had always been under-paid by Mrs. Matheson and it was on this account that she was boycotted and not because, as she said, that they thought she was responsible for having the licence of her chauffeur suspended.

Mrs. Matheson in Witness-box.

Mrs. Matheson was recalled for further cross-examination by Mr. Lo.

Mr. Lo:—Mrs. Matheson, you remember that at the last hearing you informed his Worship that you never engaged cars to go to any other place except Lane, Crawford's and the Dairy Farm and then back to your house in Stubbs Road?—That's so, but if I go elsewhere I pay them accordingly.

Did you, on the day when the defendant refused to drive you, engage the car that Sergeant Baker got for you, go to Lane, Crawford's, then the Dairy Farm, then Lee Yee Ki, then to the P. & O. Building, then to Shiu Fai Terrace and then to your house?—Not on that day.

You will excuse me, Mrs. Matheson. I want you to be very careful in making that statement, because I emphatically say that it was on that day you visited all these places?—No.

The car was engaged for 14 hours?—If you don't mind, the day I engaged that car, I went to Lane, Crawford's and the Dairy Farm and back home. The day I went to Lane, Crawford's, the Dairy Farm, Lee Yee Ki, Ka Ki, the P. and O. and Shiu Fai Terrace was when my daughter engaged the car and met me at the P. and O.

How much did you pay the driver on May 15—I gave him 60 cents extra for stepping at Shiu Fai Terrace and \$1 for going to "Huntington."

With regard to the two cars (\$30 and \$3), the drivers of which you say you so generously enriched, how much did you pay them?—If I took him to Wing On's I gave him \$3 and I always asked him if that was enough, and he said that was enough.

Insolence Alleged.

Although at first your payments were something like 90 per cent. of usual hire, you gradually decreased the amount until they refused to take you any more?—No. The driver of No. 73 was insolent to me and said the car was ordered when it was not ordered, and I have never employed him since.

The defendant then went into the witness-box and stated that Mrs. Matheson had engaged his car on two previous occasions, on each of which he was paid \$1.50 after the car had been engaged for two hours and two hours and a half respectively. The first time, Mrs. Matheson went to the Helena May Institute, the Dairy Farm, the Central Market, Lane, Crawford's and to Wanchai.

Referring to May 15, witness said he refused to take Mrs. Matheson because she would not pay the hire he demanded. He told her that he wanted \$3 per hour, but she would not pay that price.

The hearing was adjourned until next Friday.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on **MONDAY, 15th JUNE, 1931, at 3 p.m.** at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of **CROWN LAND** at Prince Edward Road, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of the Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sub-Regulatory No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Content in Acres, Roods, and Poles.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1	Kowloon Island Lot No. 3016.	Between Lot No. 2188 and 2423, Prince Edward Road.	As per sale plan.	218	13,815

[889]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the **HONG KONG HOTEL, Hong Kong, on MONDAY, the 15th JUNE, 1931, at 11 a.m.** for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 30th April, 1930.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from **MONDAY, 8th JUNE, 1931, to MONDAY, 15th JUNE, 1931, Both Days inclusive.**

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 2nd June, 1931. [987]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

THE FIFTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Manager, Messrs. **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., PRINCE STREET, Hong Kong, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th JUNE, 1931, at NOON** for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from the **10th JUNE to 1st JULY, 1931, Both Days inclusive.**

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 27th May, 1931. [780]

OLD WELLINGTONIANS

AN OLD WELLINGTONIAN DINNER will be held in the **HONG KONG CLUB** on **THURSDAY, 18th JUNE, 1931, at 8.15 p.m.** Colonel O. B. U. SAVILE, D.S.O., O.B.E., has kindly consented to take the Chair.

Gentlemen wishing to attend are requested to communicate with **Captain C. F. BLACKDEN, MURRAY BARRACKS.** [828]

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

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Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Office of **CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR H. M. DOCKYARD, Hong Kong,** and should be filled in and returned as indicated in Tender Form, not later than **NOON on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17th, 1931.**

W. H. WALLOND,
For Chief Constructor.
[885]

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WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.39 p.m., stated.

Pressure is low over China, with a depression central over Tongking.

Local Forecast:—S.E. winds, moderate; generally overcast, some rain.

BIRTH.

VOSPER.—On June 3, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. R. J. VOSPER, a daughter.

DEATHS.

LETTINGTON.—On June 4, at Shanghai, dear, dearly beloved wife of Mr. D. LETTINGTON.

WHITTEN.—On June 3, at Los Angeles, California, EDITH BOWYER WHITTEN, sister of Mrs. L. F. FIELD.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. 20251.
Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. 24011.
London Office: 53, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JUNE 10, 1931.

LONDON TO ASIA IN A DAY.

AVIATION occupies so large a place in the World's news to-day that achievements which would have been the source of a nine-days-wonder two or three years ago now pass almost without notice.

This was the case with regard to a remarkable feat, by a leading British aviator, Captain T. N. STACK and his companion Mr. J. R. CHAPLIN. The flight took place a month ago, and what was accomplished was a kind of by-product of a bigger enterprise which had to be temporarily abandoned. Captain STACK and Mr. CHAPLIN started out on an England-Australia journey and after reaching Constantinople in record time, they were forced to return owing to engine trouble. But the feat of reaching Constantinople from England in one day had never before been achieved, and the return to London was even better in point of time and distance flown. At 4.22 a.m. on Saturday, May 2nd, the airmen set out from Lympne aerodrome, Kent, in a fast Vickers two-seater biplane, fitted with a 550 h.p. Napier "Lion" engine. They were ready to fly all of every day in an attempt to get to Port Darwin and back inside twenty-one days, thus demonstrating how a high-speed mail service might be operated half round the world. In the tanks were 265 gallons of fuel, sufficient for a non-stop flight of ten hours, cruising at 135 miles an hour. The top speed of the plane is more than 160 m.p.h., and it is therefore the swiftest aeroplane which has yet attempted the Australian journey. In a special compartment was carried a small freight load, including messages and documents to deliver on behalf of the London Chamber of Commerce at various points along the route.

Captain STACK's literary provided for the airmen to reach Vienna in the first day of the out-

ward flight. Actually the plane descended there at 11 o'clock in the morning. After a forty minutes halt, while the machine was refuelled, they were off again to fly 300 miles to Constantinople, where they made a perfect landing at 8 p.m. (local time), two hours after night-fall. The journey of 1,800 miles from Lympne had occupied 14 hours actual flying, an average speed over the ground of 119 miles an hour. Head winds were met over much of the Vienna-Constantinople stage.

Signs of irregular carburation had been noticed during the day and, after examination, STACK wisely decided to return to England to get the trouble put right in the works. The return flight was as splendid as the outward trip. The biplane rose from the aerodrome at Constantinople as dawn was breaking and just before 8 p.m. taxied to a stop outside the hangars at the Heston aerodrome, near London, having covered more than 1,700 miles in 14 hours. One intermediate halt was made, at Belgrade for oil and fuel. STACK and CHAPLIN were able to say to friends in London, "We saw Asia to-day!" No man in history has previously been able to do that. This is high speed flying, and comes as an emphasis to the fine flight accomplished a few days earlier by the same aeroplane and pilots in getting from London to Berlin and back between dawn and dusk of the same day. Evidently an air mail service bringing Turkey and the Balkan States within one day of England is feasible, while continuance of the same rate of travel all along the line means Australia in a week!

JILTING POSTERITY.

HITHERTO the most transient of all forms of art has been the actor's—nothing except tradition and the writings of critics and appreciators has preserved even its former fame for later generations. But when the gramophone arrived to preserve the dictation and the cinema to record the figure and gesture it began to look as though the actor's art might at last be made almost as imperishable as brass and fairly complete records of it be handed down to posterity. That, however, will not be the case if actors in general follow the example of Miss MARY PICKFORD, who is reported to be diligently "buying up and destroying her old films as fast as she can find them," because she believes "the motion pictures are in a very crude state now and I think they will be simply laughable in twenty years' time." The "world's sweetheart," in short, is simply doing her best to throw away her chance of being remembered in anything except the written word; to that extent, at any rate, she is content to put herself on the same level as Siddons or Bracegirdle. She has even left instructions in her will that her executors are to destroy any of her films that come into their possession after her death.

At the first glance this looks like rather unusual self-denial, but on further examination the ego still seems to be well in the foreground of the picture. Miss PICKFORD would rather not survive at all on the films than suffer for what she regards as their present shortcomings; let museums keep their records of the trade's technical progress, but if Miss PICKFORD cannot be presented as she deserves she would prefer to be forgotten. The attitude is one that displays more self-importance than sense of history; it overlooks the fact that the history of the films will one day be a very interesting study, and that posterity will in some ways be more interested in poor films that illustrate the beginnings of the craft than in brilliant films which exploit its later resources. If, when that day arrives, there is no MARY PICKFORD to be recognised among the more or less pious founders of the craft, it is the individual actors who will suffer rather than the records of history.

★ News and Views ★

£118,000,000 On Doles.

Mrs. Bondfield, Minister of Labour, in a written reply to a Parliamentary question, states that for the financial year 1931-32 the amount to be borrowed for the Unemployment Insurance Fund may be estimated at about £243,000,000. This is in addition to the estimated Exchequer contribution of £45,549,000, and of the contributions of employers and workers calculated at £20,000,000, giving a total expenditure on unemployment for the year of £118,000,000.

Industry Prior to Agriculture.

J. M. Davidson, of the Industrial Development Board of Manitoba, states that industry is gradually taking priority over agriculture in that province. It is pointed out that Manitoba is rich in natural resources, having more than 800,000,000 in ore reserves, 137,000 square miles of timber, and 20,000 square miles of water surface. The province is also extremely rich in metallic and non-metallic minerals. With an annual production of more than \$105,000,000, moreover, Manitoba's 130 industrial plants have a yearly pay-roll of \$35,000,000.

America and British Songs.

One evening I sat with Mr. Lawrence Wright, the music publisher, who is also Horatio Nicholls, the song composer, writes a London diarist. We were in "The Bat" Club. A grand piano was at Mr. Wright's elbow. A pianist was running over softly two or three numbers that Mr. Wright is introducing into a new style variety production he is putting on at Blackpool. One number was entitled "I Surrender," a love-song that has rather unusual truth and force in the wording. "The public are wanting better words," said Mr. Wright. "They are tired of the American style, in which three or four words, endlessly repeated, become meaningless. All the same, the wording must express modern spirit and feeling." A second number, "When the Guards are on Parade," had the true military lilt. "I can tell you," went on Mr. Wright, "that at the moment song publishers in the United States are on the look-out for songs by English writers. 'The King's Horses' and 'The King's Men,' which is an inspiration in modern song writing, is one of the great hits in America. You see, just after the war, America had resident there numbers of song writers of German and French extraction. It was the psychological moment and America took full advantage of it. Now the general swing of the pendulum has brought a change of taste, maybe towards Victorianism; and this country should be best equipped to supply the new demand."

Better Buses!

Taxi-driver to driver of one of the new London buses on which the driver's seat is enclosed with glass: "They'll save you out at the air soon. That's the worst of you 'ot-voce frowers'."

Real Life Suicide Club.

An amazing story of a "suicide club" on Long Island was told by Miss Louise Schwartz after she had been indicted for aiding and abetting the suicide of her brother, a chronic invalid, who had been found dead. The sister said that her brother was a member of a group of middle-aged chronic invalids, who met weekly to pray for deliverance from their sufferings. When these prayers were unavailable they committed suicide. She said that her brother's prayers having gone unanswered, he announced that he was going to take his life, so she bathed and dressed him in preparation and went out. When she returned she found him sitting upright in a chair, dead, with a gun between his knees. Another member of the "Club" was found dangling from the rafters of his home. The police are carrying out a frantic investigation of the whole affair.

A Political Comedy.

When the Duke of Marlborough's troops met those of the French king (the story-tellers say) the French captain bowed and called out, "Will the English gentlemen kindly fire first?" writes Mr. Robert Sinclair in the *Evening Standard*, who adds: "I would have enjoyed being at Ruswarp, near Whitby, to see the meeting of the two candidates in the Scarborough by-election. When Mr. Ramsay Muir, the Liberal, arrived at the cattle mart where he had arranged to speak, he found there Mr. Latham, the Conservative. The adversaries were polite—nay, hearty. They shook hands warmly. Each modestly tried to make way for the other; the other as generously refused the courtesy. Mr. Muir offered to toss a coin to decide who should use the mart. 'But your arrangements were made first,' argued Mr. Latham, 'and you have the right to speak first. I shall be part of your audience.' Mr. Muir retorted that he would much prefer to speak last, so that he might have the great pleasure and privilege of hearing Mr. Latham's speech. After further courtesies Mr. Ramsay Muir shyly consented to take advantage of his opponent's generosity, and spoke to the multitude. The telegram which brings news of the incident adds, 'His most attentive listener was his opponent.' When the votes of thanks and the cheering had subsided Mr. Muir left the village. Then Mr. Latham took the platform, and replied with gusto to every one of Mr. Muir's points."

★ Local Notes and Events ★

Hon. Mr. D. W. Trautman, C.M.G., and Mrs. Trautman leave for Home to-day on the S. S. Sarpedon.

One Chinese case of typhoid was reported during Monday. For the week ended last Saturday, there were four cases (one death) of enteric fever, one fatal case of puerperal fever and 52 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis.

While driving his motor-car in the New Territories on Sunday, Warden J. Johnson, of Lai-chikok Prison, knocked down a Chinese girl who suddenly dashed in front of his car. She received serious injuries to her right leg and was removed to hospital.

Nothing of public interest was discussed at the Sanitary Board Meeting yesterday, the business being purely of a routine nature. Those present were Mr. G. R. Sayan, Mr. N. Chao, Wong Kwong Tin, Mr. H. T. O'Keefe, Mr. O. W. Pope, Dr. W. V. M. Koch and Dr. R. A. Baxto.

When charged before Mr. Hamilton yesterday with stealing a "toy" motor-car, a Chinese woman said that Mrs. R. T. Nunn, of 3, Pratt Building, had "discarded it." Mrs. Nunn, however, denied this and the woman was given two months' imprisonment.

Two employees of the Telephone Company were charged before Mr. E. W. Hamilton yesterday with having on May 7th stolen from the Company's store 40 telephones, of the bell and switch type. Both were legally represented and the hearing was fixed for June 18, the defendants being granted bail in the sum of \$1,000 each.

A fully loaded revolver was discarded by a gang of four men when they raided a barber shop at Reclamation Street, Yau-mat, on Monday night and got away with a sum of money in bank notes. The master of the shop, and a cook were wounded by the robbers before they were forced to make a hasty flight on an alarm being raised.

Sentence of three months' hard labour was passed by Mr. Hamilton on a Chinese who was convicted on a charge of receiving a gold watch stolen from Mr. D. C. Wilson. The man was also convicted of illegally pawning the watch and on this count he was fined \$250 or in default sentenced to three months' hard labour. When arrested the defendant had 45 pawn-tickets in his possession.

British postal orders to the value of nearly three pounds sterling were found on the ground outside No. 23, Kowloon Godown, by a police yesterday. The postal orders, which were in plain envelopes, comprised two of 20s. each, two of 10s. each, one each of 10s. 6d. and 5s. The find was handed in at the Water Police Station, where it is awaiting claim by the person who lost it.

Looking Back 25 Years.

It is somewhat significant that at the time when the question of introducing some form of representative government into China has come to be discussed as within the range of practical politics circumstances have arisen in Great Britain which have brought the shortcomings of that system into undecidable prominence. Very few in the present day will be found seriously to doubt that representation of the people at large is essential to the proper government of any country. The time is past when the most reactionary politicians can seriously maintain that anything but national character in one form or

SUMMARY OF NEWS

Local and Far East.

Appeal case judgment. Page 5.
China Const officers: Changes in personnel. Page 12.
Rotary Club tiffin: Interesting address on "Electricity." Page 6.
A barber was shot on Monday night by armed robbers. Page 7.
The case was continued yesterday in which Mrs. Matheson is charging a public car driver for refusing a fare. Page 7.
Eight lives, which may probably amount to more, were lost in a tragic fire at Stanton Street last evening which is reported on. Page 9.
An action was commenced at the Supreme Court yesterday in which heavy damages were claimed from a police interpreter for alleged defamation of character, the plaintiff being an uncle of defendant's fiancé. Page 7.
Round the local cinemas. Page 3.
To-day's wireless programme. Page 3.

Sport.

Home cricket scores. Page 10.
Tientsin tennis finals. Page 10.
Home racing notes. Page 10.

Latest Cables.

Admiral Sir Roger Keyes struck his flag on Nelson's Victory at Portsmouth last evening at sunset. Page 9.
The by-election at Gateshead resulted in a Labour win. Page 9.
A National Appeal Executive is to be appointed in Australia in connection with the internal debt conversion loan. Page 9.
Ten missionaries stationed at a mission at Yenching, which is a hundred miles north-west of Foochow, belonging to the American Methodist Episcopal Mission, evacuated from Foochow as the result of bandit and Communist menace in the Yenching area. Page 9.
Private advices from Hunan province state that eight divisions of Government troops are now near Yichang on the Hunan-Kwangtung border and only twenty miles are separating them from Cantonese forces. Page 9.
The memorable visit of Dr. Bruening and Dr. Curtius to England terminated by their departure from Southampton in the destroyer Winchester, which conveyed them to their liner which was lying off Cowes Roads. Page 9.

Looking Back 50 Years.

The captain of the ship *Pilgrim*, which recently arrived at Semarang with petroleum from America, seems to have had unusual difficulty with his crew. The men doggedly refused to work. The assistance of the harbour-master was called, but they persisted in their refusal, asserting that they had not enough to eat. Six of the crew were thereupon brought ashore and put in prison. The four remaining sailors were put in irons on board. The mate subsequently left the vessel, which was lying in the roadstead, on a raft and drifted ashore thirty-one hours afterwards near Rendal. He was found lying unconscious on the beach suffering from high fever, and was placed under medical treatment. Being asked afterwards why he left the ship, he said the captain refused to allow him medical attendance. On its being remarked to him that the way in which he had left the vessel was very perilous, he replied: "I, of course, knew that, but I would rather become a prey of sharks or alligators than remain on board a ship where I had been so treated." An inquiry by the harbour-master has brought nothing unusual to light. One of the local papers says: "To the captain who finds that there is no Consul here, whose help he can call in, it is a serious matter. Discharge the men here he cannot, firstly because the security to be given for each of them is very high, and secondly, because he cannot engage fresh hands here." On the other hand, the prospect of undertaking the return voyage to New York with such a "factory" mob, who have such a determined "look about them," is equally unpalatable. *Hong Kong Daily Press*, June 10, 1931.

GERMAN MINISTERS
IN BRITAIN.BRITISH PREMIER TO
VISIT BERLIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 9.
The memorable visit of Dr. Brüning and Dr. Curtius to England terminated by their departure from Southampton in the destroyer Winchester, which conveyed them to their liner which was lying off Cowes Roads.

Before leaving they said that they hoped that their conversations here with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and other British Ministers would do much to help international co-operation.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. A. Henderson accepted an invitation to pay a return visit to Germany, but no date has yet been fixed.

Mutual Co-operation of All
Nations.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, June 8.
The visiting German statesmen, Dr. Brüning and Dr. Curtius, who, during the week-end, had conversations with the Prime Minister and other members of the British Government at Chequers, had another full day to-day.

This morning they were received in audience by the King. It was the first time since before the war that a member of a German Cabinet had been received at Buckingham Palace.

Later they were the guests at a luncheon of the Anglo-German Society, at which Lord Reading, presided.

This afternoon, they attended a reception given in their honour at the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

In welcoming them, Sir Neill Malcolm accepted their presence as an indication of approval of the work of the Institute in stimulating a scientific study of international affairs in the hope that it might contribute towards the removal of international misunderstandings and so promote the welfare of the world.

Dr. Brüning, replying, expressed warm appreciation of the work of the Institute.

Referring to the friendly talks at Chequers, he said that mutual co-operation between all countries concerned, to try and improve the existing economic situation, was agreed upon, and he was sure that that spirit of understanding would find a favourable echo in the public opinion of the world. He added he was glad of the opportunity for publicly expressing thanks to the British statesmen for the warm reception given him and Dr. Curtius.

To-night, the visitors will attend a dinner at the German Embassy, at which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will be the chief guest.

AUSTRO-GERMAN CUSTOMS
UNION.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, June 8.
Questioned regarding the decision of the League of Nations Council to refer to the Permanent Court of International Justice the question of the proposed Austro-German Customs Union, Mr. Henderson stated that the advisory opinion of the Court would be available about the end of August, in time for the next meeting of the League Council.

BY-ELECTION AT
GATESHEAD.LABOUR RETAIN SEAT BY
OVER 1,000 VOTES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 9.
The by-election at Gateshead, owing to the death of the Labour M.P., Sir James Malville, resulted as follows:—
Major Evans, Labour, 22,933.
Colonel Headlam, Conservative, 21,501.

FAMOUS ADMIRAL
STRIKES FLAG.SIR ROGER KEYES BREAKS
ASSOCIATION WITH NAVY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 9.
Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes strikes his flag at sunset in Nelson's "Victory," now the flagship of the Portsmouth Station.

Admiral Sir Roger Keyes is the last of the great war-time naval leaders to relinquish his active association with the Navy.

Sir Roger Keyes was Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet at the time of the incidents on the Royal Oak which led to the retirement of Rear-Admiral Collard and the court-martialing of Capt. Dewar and Commander Daniel.

As Rear-Admiral he was in command of the operations against Zebrugga and Ostend on April 23, 1918, and was knighted. From 1918, when a baronetcy was conferred on him, until 1921, Sir Roger was commanding the battle cruiser squadron of the Atlantic Fleet, and until his appointment to the Mediterranean command four years later he was Deputy Chief of Naval Staff.

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC
CONFERENCE.STATEMENT IN COMMONS AT
AN EARLY DATE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, June 8.
The Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons to-day that the Dominions Secretary would make a statement to-morrow concerning the forthcoming Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa. It is anticipated that a postponement until the Spring will be announced.

SUBSIDY FOR OPERA.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN B.B.C.
AND C.G. SYNDICATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, June 8.
Provisions for subsidising opera are contained in an agreement between the British Broadcasting Corporation and Covent Garden Syndicates, the terms of which have now been completed.

The Postmaster-General stated in the House of Commons that the terms of the agreement would be laid before Parliament as soon as executed.

FEDERAL STRUCTURE
COMMITTEE.

NO CHANGE IN PERSONNEL.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, June 8.
Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India, replying to a number of questions in the House of Commons to-day said it was intended that the personnel of the proposed Federal Structure Committee meeting in September should be as before, with certain additions, which he was not yet in a position to announce. No formal invitations had yet been issued. They would be issued through the Viceroy and dealt with as before.

Depressed Classes.

The depressed classes were represented on the Conference and their representation on the Federal Structure Committee was being considered.

Asked whether the delay in re-assembling the Round Table Conference in London was to be utilised in an attempt to make further progress in India with the outstanding questions concerning the future of the Provincial Governments, Mr. Wedgwood Benn said he was unaware of any fundamental outstanding question affecting all the Provinces requiring discussion, except problems such as the communal difficulties and the relations between the Centre and the Provinces, which were essentially involved in the Federal as well as in the Provincial constitutions.

Boycotted Goods for England.

Questioned regarding the constitution and operations of the Agency Company, registered in India for the purpose of buying and exporting stocks of boycotted goods, Mr. Benn said the Company had been offered for public subscription. The Company had not yet acquired any stocks for re-exportation. The list of directors was circulated to members of Parliament.

STAUNTON STREET FIRE TRAGEDY.

AUSTRALIA'S
CONVERSION LOAN.OPPOSITION SUPPORT
PROPOSED SCHEME.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MELBOURNE, June 9.
The voluntary conversion of Australia's internal debt in order to avert the risk of default, contemplated by the Premier's Conference, a report of which is supported by the Opposition Parties, emphasises that a substantial reduction of expenditure is essential as a preliminary to the restoration of prosperity.

It also outlines that this purpose of the conversion plan, involving a saving of 2½ per cent. in debt services, appeals as all will share in the sacrifice in the interests of the country.

The Conference proposes the appointment of a National Appeal Executive, consisting of the Premier, Mr. Scullin, the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Lyons, the Chairman of the Commonwealth Bank, Sir Robert Gibson, to direct the conversion campaign.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF PRINCE
HIROKUNI ITO.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, June 9.
The death has occurred of Prince Hirokuni Ito, former Grand Master of Ceremonies, a post which he held from 1926 to 1929.

Born in 1870, the fourth son of Goroshun Inouye, of the former Choshu Clan, the deceased was adopted as son and heir by the late Prince Ito. In 1916 he was appointed Deputy Grand Master of Ceremonies, while from 1921 to 1926 he was Director of the Bureau of the Imperial Mews.

THE VISION.

WHITE FIGURE ON THE
FILM.

CINEMATOPHAGERS' STORY.

Rome, May 19.—Visions believed to have been seen by groups of peasants while praying at certain shrines are commonly reported phenomena in Catholic Italy from time to time, but a new experience of this sort is announced from Trieste, where two cinematograph operators not only beheld a vision of the Redeemer but recorded the apparition on their films.

The vision appears as a clearly defined white figure of Christ on some thirty exposures of the film and then disappears. The ecclesiastical authorities have opened an inquiry into all the circumstances of the case, and have taken away the film for scientific examination, pending which it is announced that no precise judgments of the phenomena may be given.

The story is that while two operators of the Trieste cinema company, "Morcurius," were taking a movie scene at a villa near Trieste, the operators and actors were suddenly disturbed by a blinding light, which left them all in a state of nervous prostration and religious ecstasy.

Developing the film in a dark room later the operators were prepared to find the negatives spoiled by what they believed to have been a sudden excess of sun. To their stupefaction, however, they found that the print showed a series of luminous transparent white figures of Christ with hands outstretched, showing the stigmata, and moving slightly in a gesture of benediction.

Fearing to go on with the development, and also afraid that they would not be believed, they sent for the parish priest, who cross-examined the youths, confirmed the presence of the vision of Christ, took their most solemn oath that they had done no "faking," sealed up the film, and reported the case to his ecclesiastical superiors, who have now instituted an inquiry into the authenticity or not of this cinema "miracle."—London Morning Post.

EIGHT DEATHS:
MANY INJURED.GIRLS' DESPERATE LEAP
FROM VERANDA.

Accompanied by a blaze of fire-crackers lasting nearly an hour, a fire, which in its toll of human life approached the King Edward Hotel disaster in March, 1929, occurred last evening in a congested part of the city within a few hundred yards of Police Headquarters.

School girls leaping from the first floor veranda into the street to be severely mutilated, while a number of others occupying the upper floor were trapped by the flames to death were harrowing scenes in the latest disaster. A woman was pathetically weeping in the street over the fate of her two children who were believed to be in that portion of the block adjoining the fire. There were, besides, a number of panic-stricken occupants of houses in the vicinity who had perforce to be kept back while the firemen tackled the outbreak with grim determination.

The fire had its origin, so far as could be ascertained, in the first floor of house No. 35, Staunton Street, which is in the centre of a block of buildings in a densely populated and narrow street of shops on the ground floor and dwellings above. The floor in question was the dwelling of Wong Chow Kee, who had his "joss" paper shop below. Simultaneously with the outbreak of fire, a blaze of crackers commenced in the first floor, which is believed was also used by the owner for storing a part of his goods. The alarm was given at about 9 p.m.

Tragic Fate of Girls.

Wong Chow Kee with his wife were in the ground floor of his premises at the time of the outbreak. Early in the evening two girls from Sai Nam School, Bonham Road, where Wong's two daughters are also pupils, came on a visit and the four girls were on the first floor when the crackers exploded and the fire broke out.

GOOD NEWS FOR DOGS.

GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL SUS-
PENDS MUZZLING ORDER.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary has issued the following communique to the Press:—

The Governor-in-Council has approved of the suspension of the Regulations made under the Dogs Ordinance, 1927, by which the muzzling of dogs was enforced and their movements restricted.

The floor began. The girls, panic-stricken, jumped into the street one by one to the horror of the on-lookers.

Kan Li Mui, one of Wong's daughters, in addition to other injuries, broke her left leg, the shin bone protruding through the flesh. Wong Chow Nin, the second daughter, was even more seriously injured, as she had been caught by the flames which burnt the upper part of her body, including her hair, before she leaped over the rail. These two girls were in a pitiful state with St. John Ambulance men doing all they could in the way of rendering first aid while waiting for an ambulance. The other two girls were taken away to hospital earlier and it was gathered that they were not so seriously injured. Information reached the scene a little later that Wong Chow Nin passed away soon after admittance to hospital.

Fire Engines Disabled.

The work of tackling the fire was made difficult owing to the narrow streets which prevented fire engines from approaching the vicinity. An appliance which attempted to get through from Hollywood Road into Staunton Street through Shelley Street negotiated only half of the steep incline when it bladded into the side channel and was lying there useless.

Meantime the firemen, ascending ladders placed against the adjoining verandas, directed a number of jets from different angles and in a little over an hour they had the fire under control, in fact the blaze seemed to subside with the destruction of the cracker cargo. The feat of the Fire Brigade staff in confining the fire to such a small area and working under extreme difficulties was indeed a creditable one and it was amazing to see how they managed to save at least a number of houses in the block from complete destruction. Full pressure was given by the street hydrants which assisted in the success of the operations.

(Continued on next Column.)

BANDIT MENACE IN
YENPING AREA.MISSIONARIES EVACUATE
METHODIST MISSION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, June 9.
Ten missionaries stationed at a mission at Yenping, which is a hundred miles north-west of Foochow, belonging to the American Methodist Episcopal Mission, evacuated for Foochow as the result of bandit and Communist menace in the Yenping area.

SWEEPSTAKE LAW IN
BRITAIN.NOW RECEIVING CAREFUL
CONSIDERATION.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, June 8.
An early statement in Parliament on the subject of whether any amendment of the law relating to sweepstakes was necessary or desirable, which is receiving the careful consideration of the Government, was promised by the Home Secretary, Mr. R. Clynes, in replying to a question in the House of Commons.

Seven Bodies Found.

As soon as the fire had subsided and there was an end of the volumes of smoke which belched forth from the building during the operations, it was seen that the staircase leading to the upper floor was quite intact. In fact the greater part of the damage to the building was the burning away of the verandas on the two floors above, while the cubicles and the inside of the floors suffered little damage. The ground floor stock of paper and joss material was not involved in the fire, and even the boards of the upper floors were only partially burnt with a gaping hole on the top floor which received the full force of the blaze from below.

When officers of the Fire Brigade and the Police went up to investigate, they counted seven dead bodies, including children, who were seen huddled up here and there on the second floor. The work of extricating these bodies was not proceeded with at once owing to the difficulty of approaching them and the fact that some more spraying of water had to be carried out on the dying embers.

The estimate of lives lost would therefore appear to be eight, but it is possible that there may be others who perished in the disaster whose bodies were not discernible in the earlier and casual inspection. Needless to say, the occupants of the upper floor were trapped by the fire and suffocated by the vast volumes of smoke issuing from the first floor with its gunpowder cargo.

Good Ambulance Work.

Special praise must be given to the St. John Ambulance Brigade for their prompt work immediately on the outbreak of fire, and Mr. A. Morris, one of the officers, who had been summoned by telephone, would have had just cause to be proud of his men. No fewer than eight members from the Mongkok Division and two from Shaikwan rendered invaluable help to the unfortunate daughters of the shopkeeper, and if one of them passed away, the Brigade men at least had the satisfaction of proving that they were always ready and prepared to do their best under any circumstances. Further, while there was an unusual delay in the arrival of an ambulance from its proper sphere, the St. John Ambulance vehicle was the first on the spot having got through Shelley Street before the fire engine came to grief partly closing the roadway.

Mr. E. T. Brooks directed the fire operations and to his men and the police officers who controlled the vast crowd must be given the credit of controlling the fire to a small area, although the loss of life was sadly great in the circumstances.

It is understood that the stock of Wong Chow Kee's shop is covered by insurance to the extent of \$10,000.

The premises were taken under strict control by the police pending investigations into the cause of the outbreak and other aspects connected with it.

DEFENCE OF
CANTON.ALL STRATEGIC POINTS
FORTIFIED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CANTON, June 9.

Elaborate defence work is being set up in all the strategic points in the upper parts of the North and East River districts against an invasion of Nanking troops from the North.

The North River along the Canton-Hankow Railway, especially the stretch between Kwangtin and Shui-kwan, is being turned into an armed camp, and Southern troops are pouring in. Trenches are being dug at Namhung and Lokchang along the main gateway to Hunan in an attempt to check any possible advance of Chiang Kai Shek's forces from this direction. This forms the first and outer line of defence of Canton.

Similar precautionary measures are being carried out in Shui-kwan and Yingtak, forming the second and third lines of defence, respectively. And in case of necessity, General Chen Tsai Tong, Commander-in-Chief of the First Army Corps, will shorten his battle-line, abandoning the territory above Shui-kwan. Shui-kwan will then form the first line of defence, with Yingtak second and Yuntan third.

At present the protection of the Shui-kwan, Namhung, Lokchang and other upper parts of the North River is entrusted to General Li Yang King, Commander of the 3rd Army of the 1st Army Corps under General Chen Tsai Tong, and the defence work along the lower parts of the North River between Canton and Yingtak is in the hands of General Yu Han Mow, Commander of the 1st Army, while the protection of the East River districts is entrusted to General Heung Hon Ping, Commander of the 2nd Army.

Electrified barbed wire entanglements and other forms of modern defence work are being set up. All important points of the East River, the entrance to Swatow Harbour and other spots vulnerable to attack from sea are heavily mined.

Reports are current here that Chiang Kai Shek is sending no less than ten divisions south to cope with the situation. Most of these troops are marching down by way of Hunan with Shui-kwan as their first objective. Others are coming by East River from Fukien, a province whose loyalty to Nanking can not be questioned at the present time.

THE "CRACK" DIVISIONS.

2ND IN COMMAND COMING
TO CANTON.

The Canton Gazette of June 8 states that General Chiang Kwang Nai, Commander-in-Chief of the 19th Route Army (the two "crack" divisions), has commissioned General Tsai Ting Kai, Commander of the 60th Division, from Kiangsi to go to Canton, with the object of obtaining instructions from the National Government.

General Tsai accompanied by a regiment left Kanchow on June 6 and was to arrive at Taiyung yesterday. Colonel Kwok Yun Hwa of the 63rd Division has been instructed by the local authorities to lead a battalion to Taiyung in order to afford proper protection to General Tsai en route to Shui-kwan, where the distinguished general is expected to reach on June 11 and will arrive at Canton on the following day.

EXTRALITY IN
CHINA.SATISFACTORY STAGE
NOW REACHED.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, June 8.
The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson, stated in reply to a question in the House of Commons, that negotiations in relation to extra-territoriality in China had reached a stage which enabled them to be reported to both Governments.

He hoped shortly to be in a position to make a statement to the House.

NANKING TROOPS
NEAR YICHANG.ONLY 20 MILES SEPARATE
RIVAL FORCES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, June 9.

Private advices from Hunan province state that eight divisions of Government troops are now near Yichang on the Hunan-Kwangtung border and only twenty miles are separating them from Cantonese forces.

Reports state that so far there have been no clashes.

FENG YU HSIANG IN
COMMAND.MARCHING SOUTH ON
NANKING?

According to a Union News Service message from Tientsin appearing in the Canton Gazette important decisions were reached at a military conference summoned by the Northern Generals at Tientsin. Delegates of Generals Sun Tien Ying, Shih Yu San, Han Fu Chu, and Ma Heung Kwei, took part in the meeting.

Detailed plans in connection with the anti-Chiang campaign were brought up for discussion. The resolutions are:—

That all instructions given by Marshals Yen Hsi Shan and Feng Yu Hsiang be obeyed.

That Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang is to lead the troops under Generals Sung Chih Yuan, Pang Ping Hsun, Sun Tien Ying and Shih Yu San for the complete elimination of Chiang Kai Shek's forces in Honan.

Allies Move South.

That after the above step is accomplished, the Kuomintang are to descend along the Peiping-Hankow Railroad, in order to launch with the Southern forces a joint attack on Wuchang and Hankow.

That in the meantime the troops under Han Fu Chu and Ma Heung Kwei are to push from Shantung along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway with Hsuehchow as their initial objective; and

Nanking the Objective.

That the allied forces are to converge at Nanking which is regarded as the final objective.

Immediately after the conclusion of the above conference, the Shansi General Ho Tso-Yi left Tientsin on an important mission to Peiping, where he will make only a brief stay and return to Shansi to direct the anti-Chiang expedition.

Several years ago, he was able to guard the isolated city Tsuchow for a period of three months in the Shansi-Mukden war, during which time he commanded a brigade to resist the attack of several Fengtien divisions.

NANKING ALLIES.

(Wah Tse Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, June 9.

Shih Yu San and Sun Tien Ying, the ex-Kuomintang generals, who have been always regarded as "doubtful militarists," have wired to Peiping pledging their allegiance to the Nanking Government, and suggesting that the mixed troops which are stationed in Honan be despatched to Kiangsi to participate in the anti-Red campaign, while the bandit-suppression work in that province will be taken up by their own forces.

\$30,000 RANSOM TO
GANGSTERS.

MONTH'S PERSECUTION.

Chicago.—A story of four weeks' persecution by gangsters, which culminated in kidnapping and demands for ransom, was told by Mr. John Hackett, a slot-machine renter at Blue Island, a suburban resort some twenty miles outside Chicago, when he was released yesterday. He said:—

"I was captured on Friday morning, and so that I should not see where they were taking me, my eyes were taped with adhesive tape. They then telephoned my wife and told her that she would never see me alive again unless \$30,000 was paid up."

"Actually they got \$20,000. The gangsters arranged a password, so that the money should go to the right parties, and the cash was then carried in motor-cars to the places named. They had been persecuting me for the past four weeks, and once they placed a bomb in the basement of one of the houses in my road. An employee discovered it just in time, but he was shot down and killed by the gangsters, who were hiding in ambush."

Sports News

HOME CRICKET.

AN INNINGS WIN FOR GLOUCESTER.

SPLENDID BOWLING BY PARKER.

(THROUGHOUT BY THE AGONY.)

London, June 8.

At the Wagon Works Ground, Gloucestershire, the home county beat Worcester by an innings and 71 runs.

Worcester took first innings and made only 103, Parker (5 for 44) playing havoc with their batsmen. When Gloucester went in, Hammond knocked up a century and Neale, 96, to enable them to declare at 283 for 5.

Worcester fared even worse in their second knock when they were all out for 70, Parker (5 for 39) and Goddard (4 for 20) being responsible for their downfall.

The scores were—
Worcester, 1st innings 103
Parker, 5 for 44
Gloucester, 1st innings (5 wickets, declared) 283
Hammond, 100
Neale, 96
Worcester, 2nd innings 70
Parker, 5 for 39
Goddard, 4 for 20

VERITY'S TRIUMPH.

ALL TEN WARWICKSHIRE WICKETS.

FOUR IN ONE OVER.

A remarkable bowling feat by Verity, who took all ten Warwickshire wickets for 33 runs, enabled Yorkshire to win the match at Leeds last month by an innings and twenty-five runs. Going on first change in the visitors' second innings at 10, Verity got a wicket with his second delivery. He had all the batsmen in difficulties with his good length and puzzling spin, although Wyatt, did manage to make some huge off-drives for six from him, and Bates got a four.

In one over Verity dismissed four batsmen—Smart and Foster with the first two balls, and Tate and Paine with the last two.

On Saturday Warwick had completed their first innings for 201, and Yorkshire had scored 83 without loss. The second day's play saw Holmes and Sutcliffe carry their score to 120, scored in a 110 minutes. This was their sixty-fourth wicket century partnership in first-class cricket, and their fifty-ninth for Yorkshire. Holmes, who left first, hit eight fours. He had given a difficult chance when 28. The batting of Sutcliffe, who was third out at 139, was faultless. He made nine boundaries, and lost his wicket in trying to force the pace, being caught at long-off after hitting each of the two previous balls for four. Oldroyd also batted admirably for two hours, and had eleven fours to his credit, mainly by powerful hits on the leg-side. T. E. Greenwood played a breezy little innings, scoring 30 out of 48 in thirty minutes for the fifth wicket. West also hit freely, making a six and five fours, and being unbeaten at the end.

When Warwickshire went in 97 behind, 50 went up with only three wickets down, but then came their startling collapse.

THE SCORES.

First Innings of Warwickshire.

R. E. S. Wyatt, b Macaulay 13
Croom, c Wood, b Robinson 40
Bates, c Mitchell, b Macaulay 54
Kilner, b W. Parsons, 1 b.w. 9
Bever, J. H. Parsons, 1 b.w. 48
Hill, 1 b.w. b Bowes 0
Smart, b Verity 0
D. G. Foster, b Macaulay 3
Tate, 1 b.w. b Verity 8
Paine, b Verity 6
Mayer, not out 9
Extras: 1 b, 3, w. 14
Total 291

(Continued on next column.)

TIENTSIN TENNIS.

K.M.A. WIN HONG DOUBLES.

RUMJAHNS EXTENDED IN FINAL.

The finals of the Tientsin Hong Doubles Tennis were decided on the courts of the Tientsin Lawn Tennis Association on Sunday, May 31, and after a hard struggle, Omar and Mohamed Rumjahn won the title for the Kailan Mining Administration, their opponents being the M.B.K. representatives, Uchida and Kuwahara. Omar was on the top of his form, but his brother started indifferently. The latter, however, improved as the game progressed and after the first two sets gave Omar very good support.

M.B.K. Draw First Blood.

The first set went to the Japanese combination at 6-3. Uchida scored many "aces" to give his side this lead while his partner played a clever game. As for the K.M.A. pair, Omar played well but with his partner playing an erratic game, could not hold the Japanese.

Opening the second set, the Rumjahns took three games off the reel, to which the Japanese replied in a like manner. Then the former played clever tennis to take the set at 6-3, only to see the Japanese annexing the third one at 6-1.

When the fourth set commenced, the K.M.A. pair were seen in a totally different light and they played their opponents to a standstill and took the set without conceding a single game.

With the scores standing at 2-set all, speculation was rife when the final set started as to who would emerge winners. Play was of a ding-dong nature and after the score showed that each pair had taken four games, the Miners' pair took the next two games, the set and the match amidst loud cheers. The final scores were 3-6, 6-3, 1-6, 6-0 and 6-4. Mrs. Fryer then presented the cup to the K.M.A., who were, incidentally, last year's holders of the trophy.

The Semi-Final.

On Saturday, May 30, the Rumjahn brothers met Pryor and Murray (also of the K.M.A.) in the semi-final to decide who were to meet the Japanese in the finals, and although it appeared at one stage that the latter would win, the Rumjahns eventually won, the scores being:—7-6, 3-6 and 7-5.

Bowling Analysis.

O. M. R. W.
Bowes 14 5 25 2
Robinson 20 8 50 1
Macaulay 35 14 01 4
Verity 32 31 01 3
Bowes bowled one wide.

First Innings of Yorkshire.

Holmes, b Mayer 88
Sutcliffe, c Croom, b Tate 67
Leviand, c Kilner, b Mayer 62
Oldroyd, 1 b.w. b Mayer 67
Mitchell, b Wyatt 12
F. E. Greenwood, c Smart, 30
Robinson, run out 2
Wood, not out 40
Macaulay, b Mayer 40
Verity, Mayer 7
Bowes, c Kilner, b Paine 0
Extras: b 2, 1 b, 10, n.b. 1, 13

Total.

O. M. R. W.
Mayer 30 8 78 0
Foster 17 2 58 0
Wyatt 8 3 12 1
Paine 17 3 45 1
Tate 25 8 94 1
Wyatt bowled one no ball.

Second Innings of Warwickshire.

R. E. S. Wyatt, c Holmes, 23
Croom, c Greenwood, b Verity 7
Bates, c Mitchell, b Verity 10
Kilner, c Mitchell, b Verity 10
Bever, J. H. Parsons, c Ley, 0
Hill, c Wood, b Verity 8
Smart, c Mitchell, b Verity 0
D. G. Foster, st Wood, b Verity 0
Tate, 1 b.w. b Verity 0
Paine, c and b Verity 0
Mayer, not out 0

Total.

O. M. R. W.
Bowes 6 1 7 0
Robinson 4 1 0 0
Verity 18 6 38 10
Macaulay 18 11 20 0

Bowling Analysis.

O. M. R. W.
Bowes 6 1 7 0
Robinson 4 1 0 0
Verity 18 6 38 10
Macaulay 18 11 20 0

THE CARDINALS LUCK.

BEATEN BY RIVALS BUT STILL ON TOP.

ATHLETICS AGAIN DRAW AWAY.

New York, June 9.—Although they were defeated by 9 to 5 by the New York Giants, at St. Louis, to-day, the St. Louis Cardinals continue in the leadership in the National League. The Philadelphia Athletics extended their American League leadership by nosing out the Chicago White Sox by a score of 2 to 1 at Shibe Park.

At the Yankee Stadium in New York, the St. Louis Browns went on a hit-spre to vanquish the New York Yankees by a score of 8 to 6, and in Boston the Cleveland Indians needed eleven innings to win by 5 to 4 from the Red Sox. There was another close game at the Griffith Stadium in Washington, where the Senators tamed the Detroit Tigers by 2 to 1.

Playing in Chicago, the Cubs defeated the Brooklyn Dodgers by 9 to 8, and in Cincinnati the Reds finally won a ball game when they triumphed over the Phillies by 3 to 1. A pitchers' duel at Forbes Field in Pittsburgh ended with the Boston Braves sinking the Pirates by a score of 4 to 3.

Yankees Bad Day.

The Yankees were thoroughly beaten by the Browns, despite a sixth inning rally in which they bunched four hits to score three runs. Except for the sixth frame, however, Stewart, who was pitching for the St. Louis club, was in complete control. In the other innings, he yielded but six hits and these were kept nicely scattered.

The Indians, in their contest with the Red Sox, tied the score in the ninth inning. The deadlock continued until the eleventh frame when Vossick of the Indians, a former sandlot ball player, cracked out the home run which won the game.

Al Mollilo hit a home run to help the Browns to win. Kiki Cuyler was the home run artist for the Chicago Cubs, who vanquished the Dodgers, however, poked out a four-master to overcome the heavy hitting of Cuyler, Jimmy Foxx, home run was the deciding factor in the victory scored by the Athletics. Although Mosell hit a home run for the Pirates, they went down to defeat. While there were a few slug-fests to-day, in most of the games there was tight pitching.

Scores and Standings.

Following are the scores in the major leagues:—

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis 8 10 3
New York 6 10 0
Cleveland 5 12 1
Boston 4 12 2
Chicago 1 6 0
Philadelphia 2 7 1
Detroit 1 3 0
Washington 2 8 0

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York 9 14 3
St. Louis 5 8 2
Brooklyn 8 14 3
Chicago 9 11 0
Philadelphia 1 4 1
Cincinnati 3 8 1
Boston 4 0 0
Pittsburgh 3 6 0

Following are the standings in the major leagues:—

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Won Lost Pct.
St. Louis 25 12 .686
New York 24 15 .615
Chicago 23 16 .592
Boston 20 19 .513
Philadelphia 20 21 .487
Cincinnati 19 21 .475
Pittsburgh 18 23 .439
Cincinnati 10 32 .239

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia 20 10 .700
Washington 20 15 .571
New York 23 17 .575
Cleveland 22 20 .523
Chicago 17 23 .428
Detroit 18 28 .391
St. Louis 14 23 .378
Boston 14 27 .341

FANLING GOLF.

A CORRECTION.

The member qualifying for the Captain's Cup this month is not as already announced, E. J. Murphy but J. E. Richardson, whose score was 99-194-78.



HOME RACING.

Notes and News.

Our Home Racing Correspondent.

The Derby this year was undoubtedly won by a really good horse in Comorian, and the result of the race helps to prove the contention that the 2000 Guineas is usually the most reliable guide to the running at Epsom. Taking as an example these two races in 1930 and 1931:—

1930 Guineas.
Comorian 1
Paradise 2
Silver Flare 3
Blenheim 4
Iliad 5

1931 Guineas.
Blenheim 1
Iliad 2
Silver Flare 3
S. Flare 4
Paradise did not run.

1931 Guineas.
Comorian 1
Goyacas 2
Orpen 3
Link Boy 4
Cameronian 5

1931 Derby.
Orpen 1
Sandwich 2
Link Boy did not run.

It is interesting to note that this year, the horses running prominently in these two races, hardly raced at all as two-year-olds. While the crack two-year-olds such as Jacopo, Portlaw, Lemarchus, Homer and Doctor Dolittle were completely out of the picture, at least expected to be, Portlaw and Lemarchus figure prominently in the Guineas, and Homer and Doctor Dolittle in the Derby. It may be that two-year-olds are often over-raced at that age.

In these columns several weeks ago, I suggested what appeared to be a sound "Double" in Comorian and Four Course for the Derby and Oaks respectively, and it was a near thing, as only three quarters of a length separated the winner of the latter, Brulette, and Four Course. As Cameronian started at 6-1, this double, if successful, would have proved profitable.

I can trace no information about the winner, who probably was sent over from France.

What a triumph for Mr. F. Darling, the 2000 Guineas, 1000 Guineas, the Derby, and a second in the Oaks.

FUTURE RACING.

The most important races in the near future are as follows:—

June
Newbury Summer Cup (13 miles) 11
Ascot Stakes (2 miles) 16
Royal Hunt Cup (7 fur. 166 yards) 17
Northumberland Plate (2 miles) 24

The following are the entries for the first named, but without information in regard to weights, etc., it is impossible to make comment. It seems a pity that we do not receive more cable racing information, those interested in home Cricket are well catered for, and all said and done racing enthusiasts would be well content if information covering about eighteen races in the year was supplied.

NEWBURY.

Thursday, June 11.
Newbury Summer Cup, a handicap sweepstakes of 5000 each, 1000 extra if left in after May 26, and 1000 extra for starters, with a cup value 5000, at option of winner, for three-year-olds and upward, winner after May 21 at noon of a race of a mile or over 5lb., of a race of a mile or over value 9000, 7lb., or of any two races of a mile or over or of one such race value 12000, 5lb. extra; second to receive 19000, 5lb. and third 9000, 5lb. extra; (Closed May 6).

Ruston Fash 4ys (Age Khan) R. Dawson.
Ut Major 4ys (Age Khan) R. Dawson.
Atford 4ys (Mr. W. Barnett) R. Dawson.
Stanton 4ys (Mr. H. Gooch) R. Dawson.
Paul Caret 4ys (Mr. Singer) R. Dawson.
Coster Boy 4ys (Mr. Singer) R. Dawson.
Lucky Tor 4ys (Mr. Singer) R. Dawson.

Strephon 11 4ys (Mr. Tattersall) R. Dawson.
Good Fish 4ys (Lady Ludlow) R. Dawson.
Old Orkney 7ys (Mr. J. Sneyd) R. Dawson.
Earn Hill 4ys (Major Sneyd) R. Dawson.
Sir Joshua 10ys (Major Sneyd) R. Dawson.
Majal 4ys (Lady Ludlow) R. Dawson.
North Drift 4ys (Mr. Downes) R. Dawson.

Algonquin 4ys (Mr. H. Collins) R. Dawson.
Calados 4ys (Sir A. Bailey) R. Dawson.
Pontano 4ys (Mr. J. Benson) R. Dawson.

Yarn II 4ys (Mr. A. Bostwick) R. Dawson.

Advancer 4ys (Mr. F. Wilford) R. Dawson.

Brantwood 4ys (Mr. Tattersall) R. Dawson.

Prince Paradise 4ys (Mr. de Rothschild) R. Dawson.

Anthurium 4ys (Mr. J. de Rothschild) R. Dawson.

Mint Master 4ys (Sir V. Sassoon) R. Dawson.

Gigolo 4ys (Capt. Fielden) R. Dawson.

Galhampton 4ys (Ld. Portman) R. Dawson.

West Wicklow 7ys (Lord Derby) R. Dawson.

Servus 4ys (Lord Derby) R. Dawson.

Salmon Leap 4ys (Mrs. A. James) R. Dawson.

Haste Away 4ys (Mr. C. Gordon) R. Dawson.

Coaster 4ys (Sir H. Hirst) R. Dawson.

Aeragus 4ys (Mr. M. Field) R. Dawson.

Flange 4ys (Mr. W. Woodward) R. Dawson.

The Wood II 4 (Mr. W. Woodward) R. Dawson.

Argonaut II 4ys (Mr. Schiff) R. Dawson.

Hunting Tower 4ys (Capt. B. Rochford) R. Dawson.

Truncheon 4ys (Mr. Horlock) R. Dawson.

Tin O' Mint 4ys (Mr. Gommell) R. Dawson.

MAIRA.

I hope shortly to be able to write a little about the Royal Hunt Cup, for which race, if fit and well, I have considerable regard for the chances of the Recorder, a fine stamp of four-year-old. This horse, trained by Mr. F. Darling, and by Captain Cuttle-Lady, won four out of six races as a three-year-old, and was placed in the other two. He was placed in the Cambridgeshire (1 mile 1 furlong) to the Pen and Racedale, won the Select Stakes (1 mile) from Alcester, also the Drayton Handicap (1 mile) at Goodwood from Racedale. He won the Queen Anne Stakes (7 furlongs 155 yards) at Ascot, and the distance of the Royal Hunt Cup should just suit him.

If a starter, I would honestly recommend this horse as having an excellent winning chance.

LEADING JOCKEYS.

OWNERS, ETC.

The following was the position up to May 18, and it will be noted that Gordon Richards has made a good start in his effort to regain the Jockeys' Championship:—

Trainers.

No. of Races Amount
Horses Won £
Darling, F. 6 6 22,774
Lawson, J. 9 11 6,329
Jarvis, J. L. 13 17 6,308
Hartigan, F. 18 20 6,202

Boyd-Rochford.

Capt. C. 3 4 4,824
Watson, J. 4 0 3,804
Dawson, R. O. 3 3 3,260
Molony, A. W. 5 6 3,024
Gwilt, E. D. 1 2 2,961
Anthony, I. 3 3 2,888
Pencock, M. D. 14 16 2,846
Colling, R. J. 12 13 2,780

Jockeys.

Richards, G. 32 24 16 128 188 18.16
Beasley, P. 21 13 6 38 100 21.00
Nevett, W. 19 14 6 55 98 19.70
Perryman, R. 17 13 7 78 125 13.60
Wraggs, H. 17 15 15 33 40 12.14
Dick, R. 16 13 13 69 111 14.41
Richards, C. 14 11 6 177 148 14.48
Jellies, H. 13 6 5 48 72 18.09
Carslake, B. 13 11 9 72 105 12.38
Weston, T. 12 14 9 63 126 10.07
Gunn, H. 12 8 2 28 40 20.50
Wraggs, S. 12 8 7 71 96 19.50
Beary, M. 12 16 12 92 131 9.10

Horses.

Races Amount Won £

Cameronian (3 yrs.) 11,472
Cameron (3 yrs.) 11,472
Four Course (3 yrs.) 11,472
Dinner (3 yrs.) 11,472
The Masher (4 yrs.) 11,472
Ch. c. by Pomme de Terre—Madam Adam 11,472
Brown Jack (7 yrs.) 11,472
br g by Jackdaw—Querguidella 11,472
Racedale (5 yrs.) 11,472
by Buchan—Perfection 11,472
Convoy (3 yrs.) 11,472
Chivalrous—Gay 11,472
Tarte Naison (2 yrs.) 11,472
b. f. by Tetratema 11,472
Blanc Mange 11,472
Sir Andrew (3 yrs.) 11,472
b. c. by Sir Galahad 11,472
Knight Error (3 yrs.) 11,472
b. h. by Prince Galahad—V.A.D. 11,472
Fleeting Memory (3 yrs.) 11,472
b. h. by Venice—Got—Memoria II 11,472
Anthurium (4 yrs.) 11,472
c. by Phalaris—Tilla 11,472
Sandwich (3 yrs.) 11,472
c. by Sansovino 11,472
Waffles 11,472

Sires.	Races Amount Won £
Pharos (1920), by Phalaris—Scaph Flow—	6 6 15,161
Tetratema (1917), by The Tetrarch—Scotch Gift	8 8 12,032

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RAW SILK.

Messrs. Pentreath & Co. have kindly forwarded us the following letter, dated May 11, which they have received from Messrs. Hornby Hemphry & Co., Liverpool.

Quiet markets have ruled during the past week, and values are 2 to 3 points lower.

The New York and Chicago certificated stocks on the 30th ult. totalled 3,270 bales (810 bales Grade A, 1,200 bales Grade C).

The differentials for May show reductions in all grades with the exception of Grades E and F which remain unchanged. They are as follows:—

Grade A: Premium	45c.
B: "	25c.
C: "	11c.
D: Basis	7c.
E: Discount	11c.
F: "	10c.
W: "	7c.
X: "	14c.
Y: "	10c.
Z: "	17c.

According to mail advices from New York, cables from Japan on April 28 reported the sale of 600 bales of 13/15 denier Silk out of the Syndicate holdings: 150 bales "B" grade at Yen 606 per bale and 450 bales "C" grade at Yen 583 per bale. These prices compare very favourably with current market values, and it is understood that the Silk was offered more in the nature of an experiment to test prices.

With finished goods moving poorly, and with the customary seasonal lull in the demand for Raw Silk, manufacturers only buying from hand to mouth, futures values may sag somewhat lower.

Close New York Saturday:—July \$2.15c., September \$2.18c., October \$2.16c., and December \$2.16c.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

EXPORT AND IMPORT CO.'S REPORT.

The Export & Import Co., Ltd. of Cochinchina states in their bi-monthly circular on the rice market:—

We last reported on April 30 and during the first part of the period under review this market remained featureless but towards the close a good demand set in from France and North China, which resulted in a fairly large number of orders being booked for May/June shipments.

Our prices have hardened in consequence of this demand, coupled with the very meagre supplies of paddy coming down from the interior.

Our total exports to date amount to about 350,000 tons or about 217,000 tons less than during the corresponding period in 1930.

We quote as follows for shipment during May/June:—

Rice.

No. 1 Pichow Long 25 per cent. broken	\$4.20
" 1 Saigon Long 25 per cent. broken	4.00
" 1 Saigon Round 25 per cent. broken	4.00
" 1 Ordinary European Qual. 25 per cent.	4.00
" 2 Japan quality 40 per cent. broken	3.60
" 2 Java quality 50 per cent. broken	3.30
" 1 And 2 Saigon Broken mixed	3.00
" 3 Saigon Broken rice	2.50
Saigon cv. F.O.B. per picul of 131 lbs. gross including export duty	

Paddy.

Bachieu best Long	\$2.90
Long ordinary	2.80
Gocong best Round	2.90
Round ordinary	2.80
Cochinchina low grade	2.80
Cambodian White (long)	2.70
Cambodian Red (lowest grade)	2.40
Saigon cv. F.O.B. per picul of 150 lbs. gross including export duty, packed in second-hand bag	

EXCHANGE RATES.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

Rugby, June 8.	
Paris	124.23
New York	4.96 17/32
Brussels	34.62
Geneva	25.03
Amsterdam	12.04
Milan	92.93
Berlin	20.5
Stockholm	18.15
Copenhagen	18.10
Oslo	18.10
Vienna	34.62
Prague	16.1
Helsingfors	108.1
Athens	81.7
Bucharest	39/16
Rio	34/11/16
Buenos Aires	20.1
Montevideo	1.51
Bombay	1/2
Shanghai	11.2
Hong Kong	2/1
Yokohama	2/1
Silver, spot & forward	12 1/2

FESTIVAL OF FOLK DANCE AND SONG.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

In writing to us about the success of the recent International Festival of Folk Dance and Song, and the plans for making the event an annual affair, the Rev. E. A. Armstrong, of St. Andrew's, Kowloon, who took a leading part in organising the Festival, says:—

It was "encouraging to find so many people asking after the Festival, 'Can't you repeat it?' and 'When will you have another?'" The organisers would have liked to repeat the performance in order to introduce still more people to the joys and beauties of Folk Dances and Songs, but a second performance would have been very difficult to arrange and might have lacked the verve of the actual festival, for which all the performers were keyed up to a high pitch. Apart from the labour of re-erecting awnings and providing seating accommodation again, it is evident that a Festival in which twelve or more nationalities were co-operating and more than 200 performers taking part could not easily be repeated. But the interest manifested, and the good done by bringing so many nationalities together under such happy auspices and introducing them to the varied levelness of traditional songs and dances, shows, we believe, that such a Festival would be welcomed as a regular event in the Colony and that it could play an important part in the development of fellowship between all nationalities and classes. The responsibility and privilege of organising such an event again devolves upon St. Andrew's Church and the Diocesan Girls' School as those to whom the initiation of the scheme was originally due, and we should like to say that we hope to arrange a similar Festival at a later date. Experience has shown that three months are required for learning and rehearsing dances, and, as many of these are too strenuous to be practised during the hot weather the natural time to hold such a Festival would be during the months January-March.

We are very grateful to the foreign communities, schools and other bodies who co-operated with us and are glad of the assurance of their participation on a future occasion. Several nationalities which by reason of practical difficulties were unable to take part, will, we hope be able to do so in the future.

In organising these festivals we aim at something more than providing enjoyable entertainments. They are primarily gestures of good fellowship among the nationalities which live side by side in this Colony and efforts to preserve what is lovely, individual and traditional in an age often dominated by standardisation and vulgarity. To all those who helped in any way we expressed our sincere thanks.

The statement of accounts is enclosed.

THE BALANCE SHEET.

No less than \$900 was cleared on a turnover of \$1,200, the following statement of accounts shows the very efficient and businesslike way in which the festival was managed:

Income.

From total sales of tickets	\$ 530.00
From cash taken at entrance	247.00
From sales of refreshments	300.20
From programme advertisements	140.00
Total	\$1,217.20

Expenditure.

To printing	\$ 62.00
To advertising	7.50
To refreshments	150.30
To coffee hire, etc.	37.25
To D.G.S. repairs to articles damaged	30.15
To half balance to St. John Ambulance Brigade	450.00
To half balance to St. Andrew's Organ Fund	450.00
Total	\$1,217.20

BODIES IN ACID BATH.

TWO BEAUTIFUL SISTERS ARRESTED.

Marseilles.—A murder — with subsequent disposal of the bodies by dissolution in an acid bath — alleged blackmail to the extent of \$200, and two-faked deaths to defraud insurance companies of \$21,600, form the elements of a sensational plot alleged here.

In connection with the crime two beautiful sisters and a man have been arrested.

Evidence has been found suggesting that human bodies had been dissolved in sulphuric acid and buried in the garden of a Marseilles villa.

BOOKS and READERS

D. H. LAWRENCE'S LAST BOOK.

THE MAN WHO DIED.

THE MAN WHO DIED. By D. H. Lawrence. London: Martin Secker. Pp. 98. One guinea net.

"Look! We have come through!" wrote Lawrence in one of his poems, but few readers of his later works can have felt that this cry of liberation was in any ultimate sense justified, writes the *Messenger* reviewer. In this, the last story which he wrote before his death, however, we feel that he had come through the final convulsions of protest and indignation and defiant self-abandonment to "the great atonement."

In it the creative artist was at last wholly liberated from the tormented preacher. The cruelty and fanaticism which before had so often betrayed the inverted Puritan had fallen from him. The new life, of which the sexual mystery had been always for him both the cradle and the grave, was no longer menaced by death in his consciousness. The protracted anguish of travail was over. The rebirth, was accomplished. For the "man who died" is not Jesus of Nazareth, but Lawrence himself. It was out of his own experience that he wrote: "I have outlived my mission; and know no more of it. It is my triumph. . . . Now I can wait or live, and say nothing, and have no one betray me. . . . For I have died, and now I know my own limits. Now I can live without striving to sway others any more. . . . But Judas, and the high priests saved me from my salvation, and soon I can turn to my destiny, like a dither in the sea at dawn, who has just come down to the shore alone. . . . And I, in my mission, I too ran to excess. I gave more than I took, and that also is we and vanity. . . . Nothing is so marvellous as to be alone in the phenomenal world, which is raging, and yet apart. And I have not seen it, I was too much blinded by my confusion within it. . . . I understand that they executed me for preaching to them. Yet they could not finally execute me, for now I am risen in my own aloneness, and inherit the earth, since I lay no claim on it." We say that this is Lawrence speaking and not Jesus, that the story is a myth of his own feverish mission, of his crucifixion at the hands of the world, of the tomb of deadly aloofness in which he lay, a disintegrated Osiris, and of his healing and rebirth into "the other life, the greater day of the human consciousness" through the love of the Priestess of "Isis in search." But it is also by implication at once a criticism of the "Christian myth" and a renewal of it. Lawrence's instinctive recoil from the Christian consciousness was due in reality to his affinity to it. He, too, was tortured by his need of redemption, and atonement, and his whole life was a stepping towards "the kingdom" of inner freedom. But his path was exactly opposite to that of the traditional Christian. He reversed in short, the current of consciousness which had been streaming upwards too long and growing thin and vapourish; and turned it back upon its source. And because in every final realisation of truth apparent opposites meet and are resolved into a unity which includes them both, the atonement which Lawrence sought by way of the body was reconciled in its consummation with that other redemption of the wifely mind in the disinterested and so divine imagination, which has lain at the heart of the Christian mystery. In this story that reconciliation seems to us imaginatively complete. The spiritual reality which Lawrence sought so convulsively through and beyond the sexual mystery is both richly and serenely realised. He is, at last truly "in touch" with it, and neither the falseness in life nor the fever in himself can again "profane the touch in me." It is the testament which admirers of his work must have wished that he should leave behind.

THREE THRILLERS.

Mr. J. S. Fletcher, whose fertility of invention and constructive skill have placed him in the front rank of crime story writers, has, in his latest book, "Murder at Wrides Park" (Harrap, 7s. 6d.), added another to the growing number of amateur sleuths in the person of Ronald Camberwell, a young fellow of good connection, who at the time the story opens is companion-secretary to a Christopher Nicholas, the wealthy owner of Wrides Park. Hardly had he buttered his fingers in his new position before his employer became suspect of murder. A man who was obviously a blackmailer has called on him in blustering fashion, the two had gone out together, and the blackmailer was not seen again till his dead body was found in a lonely spinney, and near by a swordstick which Nicholas was in the habit of carrying.

The experienced reader will at once gather that, though Nicholas had a shady past, he was innocent of murder, and the elucidation of the mystery is very cleverly done — not by Campetent C.I.D. man, who admitted the young secretary to a good deal of his confidence, enough to inspire a desire for other adventures of the kind. Anyway, Ronald has started a "casebook," from which we may expect further good stories for Mr. Fletcher has not only inventive skill, but a happy gift of making his characters real and interesting.

An Alibi that Failed.

In the "Top Story Murder," by Anthony Berkeley (Hodder and Stoughton, 7s. 6d.), an elderly and lone spinster was done to death in a tiny flat at the top of a Euston apartment house, with every appearance of robbery as the motive of the crime. The C.I.D. were quickly on the spot, and though there were no finger-prints or other obvious clues — they made up their minds, from their knowledge of the professional criminals of their acquaintance, that the perpetrator of the crime was one Jim Watkins, alias the Camberwell Kid.

Watkins, however, was able to show that at the time the crime was presumably committed he was far away at a party at Lewes, and the case might have been added to the number of unexplained mysteries but for the pertinacity of our old friend Roger Sherington, who was calling on Inspector Moresby when the news of the murder reached Scotland Yard. How, playing a lone hand, he made a searching inquiry into all the circumstances of the case, and how, by a mere chance, he was able to discover a hole in the alibi afore-said, is told at rather great length, but with complete conviction, while the story is lightened by some clever comedy scenes between Sherington and a "very modern young girl who acts, pro tem., as his secretary.

An Adventurous Peer.

"The Man with the Black Patch," by R. E. Verney (Hutchinson, 7s. 6d.), hardly needs any bush from the reviewer, for it has already won success as a serial and has the recommendation of the Crime-Book Society. The titular hero is Robin Alastair Hood Eyon, Viscount Lochleven, who, like "The Scarlet Pimpernel," conceals under a silly manner a capacity for effective action, and whose zest for adventure brings him into many tight places. The story of these experiences makes capital reading, for Mr. Verney wields a light pen, and there are no dull pages in his book.

STELLA BENSON'S SHORT STORIES.

"HOME AGAINST HOME: AND OTHER STORIES" By Stella Benson. (Macmillan, 8s.)

This charming volume, with its green charming boards, ivory back, and fastidious type, is Miss Stella Benson's first appearance in the choice company of "limited editions."

THE PRINCE'S LEGION BOOK.

£123,000 RAISED FOR WAR VETERANS.

PENSIONS FUND SCHEME.

It was officially announced from St. James's Palace yesterday that, as a result of the Prince of Wales's Legion Book Fund, a sum of £123,000 has been received by his Royal Highness and is available for distribution.

The money will be allocated as follows:—

British Empire Service League	20,000
Ex-Services Welfare Society	2,500
Painted Fabrics, Ltd.	2,000
Enham Village Centre	2,000
British Legion Village, Preston Hall	2,000
Douglas Haig Memorial Homes (for Institute at Morden)	2,000
Irish Ex-Services Men's Industries	2,000
Women's Section of the British Legion	1,000
Ashstead Potters	1,000

The balance of £28,500 and any additional sums which may be received will be invested in the names of trustees for the purpose of forming a fund to be known as "The Prince of Wales's British Legion Pension Fund," and to be inaugurated on January 1, 1932.

Experience has shown, the statement adds, that as a result of war service many men are prematurely aged, and the object of this fund will be to provide a certain number of pensions, not exceeding 105 a week, for ex-Services men and ex-Services women of 60 years of age and over who are permanently resident in the British Isles.

New Fund's Trustees.

Full details of the scheme, together with addresses from which application forms may be obtained, will be published later through the British Legion.

The Prince of Wales has appointed the following as trustees:— Earl Jellicoe (President, British Legion), Col. John Brown (chairman), Major J. B. Brunel Cohen, M.P. (vice-chairman), Lt.-Col. G. R. Crossfield (Comptroller and Treasurer to the Prince of Wales), Mr. T. F. Lister (past chairman), Sir Frederick Maurice (hon. treasurer, British Legion.) All correspondence in connection with the Fund should be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. A. G. Webb, Haig House, 28, Eccleston-square, London, S.W. 1.

Which are your interests?

Monday

SPORT.

Local Sport, Results of Week End Games.

Tuesday

MOTORING.

Local and World News of interest to Motorists.

Wednesday

AVIATION.

A page of interesting information about the latest developments in flying.

Thursday

HOME RACING.

Home Racing Notes, contributed by an expert.

Friday

BOOK REVIEWS.

Reviews of carefully selected books and novels which will interest people of intelligence.

Saturday

RADIO.

Wireless News, contributed by a local enthusiast.

Friday

WOMAN'S PAGE.

Of value to all women who take an interest in matters of Dress, contributed by a local expert.

Saturday

BUILDING & ENGINEERING.

News from Home, China and Hong Kong.

Friday

RACING.

Local Racing by "Morning Dew."

Saturday

"Mr. PEPPY IN HONG KONG."

THE FEATURES OF THE HONG KONG DAILY PRESS WHICH WE HAVE MENTIONED ABOVE, OBVIOUSLY ATTRACT CERTAIN KINDS OF PEOPLE — THE MORE INTELLIGENT, THE BETTER EDUCATED, AND THE MORE CLASSES OF ALL NATIONALITIES IN THE COLONY. IN SHORT, IT IS READ BY PEOPLE WHO SPEND FREELY, AND WHO ARE IN A POSITION TO BUY HIGH-CLASS GOODS.

THE HONG KONG DAILY PRESS.

NEW LAUNCH FOR
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

SUCCESSFUL TRIALS.

A speed of seventeen knots was attained by a new motor launch, built by the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. at the Cosmopolitan Dock, at trials on Kowloon Bay on Monday.

The vessel was built to the specification of Messrs. John I. Thornycroft and Co., Ltd. of Southampton and is to be used, it is learned, for anti-smuggling work in the harbour. The speed of 17 knots is 24 knots in excess of the guaranteed knots of 14 knots of the launch are:

Length 50 ft.
Breadth 10 ft.
Depth 6 ft. 6 in.

The hull is carved-built of teak, double skin, with close spaced timbers.

Two Thornycroft marine petrol engines, type RB/6, each developing 140 B.H.P. are placed amidships with wheelhouse forward and crew space below a raised deck forward.

Aft of the motor space is a large cabin with galley and toilet space at the fore-end and an open cockpit aft.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

REMOVAL OF WRECK IN
VICINITY OF WOOSUNG.

Notice is given that salvage operations for the removal of the wreck of a.s. Dahong, which lies sunk in the South Channel Entrance to the Yangtze River in a position from which Woosung Lighthouse bears N. 85° 10' W. magnetic, distant 3.8 miles, will be commenced within a few days.

Mariners are requested to give the wreck as wide a berth as possible, and to proceed dead slow when passing, in order to avoid risk to the divers and damage to the salvage plant.

CLUMP BUOY TO BE
WITHDRAWN.

Notice is given that a recent re-sounding of the South Channel Entrance to the Yangtze River shows that the channel to the northward of Tungsha Spit has deepened and that there is now approximately 2 feet more water in it than in the present channel to the southward of the Tungsha Spit. In order that mariners may take advantage of the deeper water, this alternative channel will be marked for navigation on or about June 25 1931 and without further notice, as follows:

A light-buoy, painted black (with the letter "A" on it), to be known as Entrance Buoy, and showing an oblong white light every 8 seconds, thus:

Light 4 seconds,
Eclipse 4 "

will be established to mark the port side of the entrance to the alternative channel, for vessels entering from seaward, in a position from which Guttsell Lighthouse will bear South, distant 17 miles.

A light-buoy, painted red (with the letter "B" on it) to be known as Tungsha Bank Buoy, and showing an oblong white light every 8 seconds, thus:

Light 4 seconds,
Eclipse 4 "

will be established to mark the starboard side of this alternative channel, for vessels entering from seaward in a position from which Nantui Beacon will bear S. 77° W., distant 11.4 miles.

Clump Buoy will be discontinued on the same date.

All bearings given are magnetic. Mariners should navigate this channel with care, as a changing channel of this kind it is possible that less water may exist than shown by the soundings.

PASSENGERS.

Departures.

The following passengers left for San Francisco and Los Angeles via Shanghai and Japan ports by the a.s. Taiyo Maru yesterday:

Mr. Y. N. Shitner, Miss Bertha M. Gloss, Mr. and Mrs. Z. L. Birney, Mr. G. M. P. Remedios, Mr. F. A. Barradas, Mr. C. K. Fan, Mrs. Lam Chet, Mr. F. C. Chau, Mr. and Mrs. Y. P. Chan, Mr. K. S. E. Pat, Mr. G. L. Ostrander, Mr. S. A. Drucker, Mr. K. Arinobu, Mr. K. L. Liu, Mr. H. Miyajima, Mr. I. Tanabe, Mr. H. Matsuyama, Mr. I. Furukawa, Mr. T. Kato, Mr. S. Ashokananda, Mr. E. Loria, Mr. Lee Yee, Mrs. Lee Shee, Mrs. Bessie A. Ochs, Mr. O. H. Ochs, Mrs. G. K. Hack, Mr. F. H. Gray, Mr. O. Arnold, Mr. Sak Yeng Yu, Mr. Lam Yui Ming, Mr. Ng Ai, Mr. Lum Yum, Mr. Look Yee, Mr. Leong Mon, Mr. Chan Chong, Mr. Jan Fong Lee, Mr. Fong Shee.

The following passengers left yesterday by a.s. Porthos: Mr. W. A. Staley, Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Stebbins and five children, Miss M. E. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lambellet, Dr. W. G. Trice, Rev. F. A. Leveide, Mr. A. Constantini, Mr. A. Rebello.

CHINA COAST AND
RIVERS.RECENT CHANGES AND
APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. W. R. Kirkland, second officer, Nanning, is on reserve.

Captain J. Taylor, of the Liangchow, has gone master, Kingyuan.

Captain D. Wilson, of the Kingyuan, has gone master, Liangchow.

Captain J. G. Smart, from reserve, has gone master, Shengking.

Captain J. H. Hodgkins, master of the Shengking, is on reserve.

Mr. J. A. Gow, sup'y. second officer, Hsin Peking, has gone sup'y. second officer, Kiating.

Mr. P. T. M. de Freitas, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Sochow.

Mr. J. W. Evans, chief officer, Sochow, has gone sup'y. chief officer, Wanhien.

Mr. W. J. Miller, from reserve, has gone second officer, Hsin Peking.

Mr. N. McMillan, second officer, Hsin Peking, has gone sup'y. second officer, same ship.

Captain W. Poplow, from reserve, has resigned the C. N. Co.

Captain C. Carrington, from reserve, has resigned the C. N. Co.

Mr. J. H. Forbes, sup'y. chief officer, Wanhien, has gone chief officer, Chenan.

Mr. W. A. Orwin, chief officer, Chenan, has gone sup'y. chief officer, Wanhien.

Mr. D. S. Simpson, from reserve, has gone sup'y. second officer, Wanhien.

Mr. E. Wood, sup'y. chief officer, Wanhien, is on reserve.

Mr. H. A. Settle, chief officer, Sunning, has gone master, Nanchang.

Captain R. Allinson, of the Nanchang, has gone master, Sunning.

Captain G. A. Evans, master of the Sunning, is on reserve.

Captain C. M. Mather, master of the Shuntien, is on reserve.

Captain J. B. Bruce, of the Ngankin, has gone master, Shuntien.

Mr. R. E. Holden, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Fooshing.

Mr. G. Y. L. Hunter, chief officer, Fooshing, is on home leave.

Mr. James Town, from reserve, has gone third officer, Chipping.

Mr. M. L. Hardie, third officer, Chipping, has gone second officer, same ship.

Mr. R. A. Kneen, second officer, Chipping, is on reserve.

Mr. W. Niblock, sup'y. chief engineer officer, Chenan, has gone chief engineer officer, Antung.

Mr. J. Turner, third engineer officer, Nanning, has gone third engineer officer, Chengtu.

Mr. W. W. Chapman, second engineer officer, from leave, is on reserve.

Mr. W. J. G. Jones, sup'y. second engineer officer, Chenan, has gone sup'y. second engineer officer, Nanning.

Mr. D. Bogie, chief engineer officer, Kiating, is on home leave.

Mr. R. Baird, from leave, has gone second engineer officer, Sochow.

Mr. W. Anderson, acting second engineer officer, Sochow, has gone chief engineer officer, Wanhien.

Mr. J. W. Hawking, from home leave, has gone third engineer officer, Tungchow.

Mr. A. C. Lemercier, sup'y. second engineer officer, Wenchow, is in transit.

Mr. F. G. Hudson, second engineer officer, from reserve, has resigned the C. N. Co.

Mr. C. Wallis, sup'y. third engineer officer, Woosung, has gone sup'y. third engineer officer, Hsin Peking.

Mr. A. Urwin, second engineer officer, Kiating, is on home leave.

Mr. A. Baggett, second engineer officer, Hanyang, is on leave.

Mr. M. Scott, third engineer officer, Chenan, has gone acting second engineer officer, Hanyang.

Mr. J. Jarvis, sup'y. third engineer officer, Hsin Peking, has gone third engineer officer, Chenan.

Mr. T. Roberts, from reserve, has gone third engineer officer, Suifu.

Mr. R. Symington, third engineer officer, Suifu, is on reserve.

CLEARANCES.

June 9.

Amoy, for Hongkong.

Athos II, for Shanghai.

Bueland, for Whampoa.

Chungking, for Canton.

Eng Lee, for Tsingtau.

Hanching, for Swatow.

Haidis, for Hoihow.

Helikon, for Saigon.

Hopsang, for Swatow.

Ikoman Maru, for Bangkok.

Kueichow, for Canton.

Luchow, for Swatow.

Porthos, for Saigon.

Sarpedon, for Singapore.

Sourabaya Maru, for Amoy.

Tasclava, for San Pedro.

ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG

AMSTERDAM.

Pres. Monroe, Dollar, June 14.

Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, June 23.

Pres. Garfield, Dollar, July 12.

AMOI.

Tainan, B. & S., June 10.

Tjikembang, J.C.J.L., June 11.

Haining, Douglas, June 12.

Antung, B. & S., June 14.

Haiyang, Douglas, June 16.

Kumsang, Jardine's, June 18.

Taiwan, B. & S., June 18.

Taiyueh, J.C.J.L., June 18.

Takada, B.I., June 19.

Tsingara, J.C.J.L., June 24.

Suisang, Jardine's, July 1.

Sirdhana, B.I., July 3.

ANTWERP.

Vatori Maru, N.Y.K., June 13.

Sauerland, Jekson, June 20.

Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.

Malaya, Manners, July 2.

Kashgar, P. & O., July 4.

Yasukuni Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Change, B. & S., June 19.

Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.

St. Albans, E. & A., July 3.

BALTIC PORTS.

Malaya, Manners, July 2.

BALTIMORE.

Irisbank, Bank, June 10.

Lossiebank, Bank, July 14.

BANGKOK.

Kalgan, B. & S., June 14.

BARCELONA.

Sauerland, Jekson, June 20.

Dorffinger, Melchers, June 27.

BELOWAN-DELL.

Van Heutz, J.C.J.L., June 18.

BOMBAY.

Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., June 11.

Gange, Dodwell's, June 17.

Ranpura, P. & O., June 29.

Hakodate Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.

Carignano, Dodwell's, July 5.

BOSTON.

Irisbank, Bank, June 10.

Takaka Maru, N.Y.K., June 13.

Pres. Monroe, Dollar, June 14.

Takotoyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 14.

Taishan, Dodwell's, June 18.

Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, June 23.

Cingalese Prince, Furness July 1.

Tatsuno Maru, N.Y.K., July 4.

Pres. Garfield, Dollar, July 12.

Lossiebank, Bank, July 14.

BREMEN.

Lahn, Melchers, June 16.

Dorffinger, Melchers, June 27.

Main, Melchers, June 30.

Oder, Melchers, July 12.

BRINDISI.

Gange, Dodwell's, June 17.

Carignano, Dodwell's, July 5.

CALCUTTA.

Hosang, Jardine's, June 16.

Calcutta Maru, N.Y.K., June 16.

Santhia, B.I., June 17.

Yuenang, Jardine's, June 22.

Mcricoka Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.

Takada, B.I., June 29.

Kumsang, Jardine's, July 9.

CASABLANCA.

Achilles, B.F., June 23.

Kashgar, P. & O., July 4.

CHEFOO.

Kueichow, B. & S., June 12.

Chipping, Jardine's, June 18.

Huichow, B. & S., June 23.

Cheongshing, Jardine's, July 2.

COLOMBO.

Sarpedon, B.F., June 10.

Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., June 11.

Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 13.

Glennier, Jardine's, June 14.

Pres. Monroe, Dollar, June 14.

Gange, Dodwell's, June 17.

Chenonceaux, M.M., June 23.

Hakodate Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.

Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.

Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, June 23.

Carignano, Dodwell's, July 5.

Athos II, M.M., July 7.

Patroclus, B.F., July 8.

Yasukuni Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.

Pres. Garfield, Dollar, July 12.

COPENHAGEN.

Malaya, Manners, July 2.

DALNY.

Chonan, B. & S., June 15.

Antenor, B.F., June 25.

DUTCH PORTS.

Sarpedon, B.F., June 10.

Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 13.

Glennier, Jardine's, June 14.

Lahn, Melchers, June 16.

Sauerland, Jekson, June 20.

Achilles, B.F., June 23.

City of Batavia, Bank, June 24.

Dorffinger, Melchers, June 27.

Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.

Main, Melchers, June 30.

Malaya, Manners, July 2.

Kashgar, P. & O., July 4.

Nagara, Gilman's, July 4.

Patroclus, B.F., July 8.

Ramsey, Jekson, July 8.

City of Bombay, Bank, July 10.

Yasukuni Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.

Oder, Melchers, July 12.

FOOCHOW.

Haining, Douglas, June 12.

Kueichow, B. & S., June 12.

Haiyang, Douglas, June 16.

Chipping, Jardine's, June 18.

Huichow, B. & S., June 23.

Cheongshing, Jardine's, July 2.

GENOA.

Pres. Monroe, Dollar, June 14.

Dakar Maru, N.Y.K., June 15.

Gange, Dodwell's, June 17.

Sauerland, Jekson, June 20.

Meriones, B.F., June 21.

Dorffinger, Melchers, June 27.

Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, June 23.

Nagara, Gilman's, July 4.

Carignano, Dodwell's, July 5.

Ramsey, Jekson, July 8.

Pres. Garfield, Dollar, July 12.

GLASGOW.

Sarpedon, B.F., June 10.

Meriones, B.F., June 21.

Adriatic, B.F., July 2.

Patroclus, B.F., July 8.

GOTHENBURG.

Nagara, Gilman's, July 4.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Kiungchow, B. & S., June 19.

Kiungyuan, B. & S., July 3.

HAMBURG.

Sarpedon, B.F., June 10.

Lahn, Melchers, June 16.

Glennier, Jardine's, June 14.

Sauerland, Jekson, June 20.

Achilles, B.F., June 23.

City of Batavia, Bank, June 24.

Dorffinger, Melchers, June 27.

Main, Melchers, June 30.

Malaya, Manners, July 2.

Nagara, Gilman's, July 4.

Patroclus, B.F., July 8.

Ramsey, Jekson, July 8.

City of Bombay, Bank, July 10.

Oder, Melchers, July 12.

HAVANA.

Takaka Maru, N.Y.K., June 13.

HAYRE.

Meriones, B.F., June 21.

City of Batavia, Bank, June 24.

Adriatic, B.F., July 2.

HONOLULU.

Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., June 20.

Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., June 24.

Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 20.

Tatsuta Maru, N.Y.K., July 8.

JAPAN PORTS.

Mirzapore, P. & O., June 10.

Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., June 12.

Padua, P. & O., June 13.

Takaka Maru, N.Y.K., June 13.

Oder, Melchers, June 14.

Mentor, B.F., June 15.

Tottori Maru, N.Y.K., June 16.

Schlesien, Melchers, June 17.

Delagoa Maru, N.Y.K., June 18.

Kumsang, Jardine's, June 18.

Taishan, Dodwell's, June 18.

Philoctetes, B.F., June 19.

Rawalpindi, P. & O., June 19.

Takada, B.I., June 19.

Akita Maru, N.Y.K., June 20.

Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., June 20.

Loverkuse, Jekson, June 21.

Serbino, B.F., June 21.

D'Artagnan, M.M., June 23.

Ceylon, Gilman's, June 24.

Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., June 24.

Athos II, M.M., June 27.

Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.

Somali, P. & O., June 27.

Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.

Venezia, Dodwell's, June 29.

Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 30.

Heian Maru, N.Y.K., June 30.

Pilsna, Dodwell's, June 30.

Suisang, Jardine's, June 30.

Imp. of Russia, C. P. S., July 2.

Glennier, Jardine's, July 3.

Khyber, P. & O., July 3.

Sirdhana, B.I., July 3.

Tatsuno Maru, N.Y.K., July 4.

Rhexenor, B.F., July 5.

Nagara, B. & S., July 6.

Sauerland, Jekson, July 6.

Andre-Lesson, M.M., July 7.

Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., July 8.

Isar, Melchers, July 10.

Machon, B.F., July 11.

Autolyus, B.F., July 13.

KEELUNG.

Oder, Melchers, June 14.

LIVERPOOL.

Dakar Maru, N.Y.K., June 15.

Meriones, B.F., June 21.

Adriatic, B.F., July 2.

LONDON.

Sarpedon, B.F., June 10.

Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 13.

Glennier, Jardine's, June 14.

Lahn, Melchers, June 16.

Gange, Dodwell's, June 17.

Ranpura, P. & O., June 29.

Achilles, B.F., June 23.

City of Batavia, Bank, June 24.

Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.

Kashgar, P. & O., July 4.

Carignano, Dodwell's, July 5.

Patroclus, B.F., July 8.

Yasukuni Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.

Tinhow, Bank, July 18.

KEELUNG.

Oder, Melchers, June 14.

LIVERPOOL.

Dakar Maru, N.Y.K., June 15.

Meriones, B.F., June 21.

Adriatic, B.F., July 2.

LONDON.

Sarpedon, B.F., June 10.

Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 13.

Glennier, Jardine's, June 14.

Lahn, Melchers, June 16.

Gange, Dodwell's, June 17.

Ranpura, P. & O., June 29.

Achilles, B.F., June 23.

City of Batavia, Bank, June 24.

Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.

Kashgar, P. & O., July 4.

Carignano, Dodwell's, July 5.

Patroclus, B.F., July 8.

Yasukuni Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.

Tinhow, Bank, July 18.

LOS ANGELES.

Pres. Wilson, Dollar, June 11.

Taishan, Dodwell's, June 18.

Pres. Johnson, Dollar, June 23.

Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., June 24.

Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 30.

Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., July 7.

Tatsuta Maru, N.Y.K., July 8.

MANILA.

Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., June 12.

Pres. Monroe, Dollar, June 14.

Pres. Johnson, Dollar, June 16.

Change, B. & S., June 18.

Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, June 20.

Tjikembang, J.C.J.L., June 23.

Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., June 23.

Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.

Dorffinger, Melchers, June 27.

Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, June 23.

Adriatic, B.F., July 2.

St. Albans, E. & A., July 3.

Nagara, Gilman's, July 4.

Tsingara, J.C.J.L., July 7.

Pres. Garfield, Dollar, July 12.

Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.

MARSEILLES.

Sarpedon, B.F., June 10.

Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 13.

Pres. Monroe, Dollar, June 14.

Dakar Maru, N.Y.K., June 15.

Lahn, Melchers, June 16.

Ranpura, P. & O., June 29.

Achilles, B.F., June 23.

Chenonceaux, M.M., June 23.

Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.

Main, Melchers, June 30.

Kashgar, P. & O., July 4.

Athos II, M.M., July 7.

Patroclus, B.F., July 8.

Ramsey, Jekson, July 8.

Yasukuni Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.

Oder, Melchers, July 12.

Pres. Garfield, Dollar, July 12.

MAURITIUS.

Tinhow, Bank, July 18.

NAPLES.

Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 13.

Pres. Monroe, Dollar, June 14.

Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.

Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, June 23.

Cingalese Prince, Furness July 1.

Yasukuni Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.

Patroclus, Dollar, July 12.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

Irisbank, Bank, June 10.

Pres. Wilson, Dollar, June 11.

Takaka Maru, N.Y.K., June 13.

Pres. Monroe, Dollar, June 14.

Takotoyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 14.

Taishan, Dodwell's, June 18.

Pres. Johnson, Dollar, June 23.

Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, June 23.

Cingalese Prince, Furness July 1.

Tatsuno Maru, N.Y.K., July 4.

Pres. Garfield, Dollar, July 12.

Lossiebank, Bank, July 14.

NEWCHANG.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

S.S. "ATHOS II."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON
TUESDAY, THE 9TH JUNE, 1931.
FROM MARSEILLES, etc.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the
above-named Steamer are hereby
informed that their Goods with the
exception of Opium, Treasure and Valua-
bles are being landed and placed at
their risk in the Godowns of the Hong
Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery can
be obtained as the Goods are landed.
Goods not cleared within 7 days, in-
cluding date of arrival, will be subject to
Rent.

All Claims must be sent to the Under-
signed before Thursday, the 18th June,
1931, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages must be left in
the Godowns for examination by the
Consignees and the Company's Sur-
veyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at
10 a.m. on Monday, the 15th June,
1931.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by
us in any case whatever.

R. OHL,

Hong Kong, 9th June, 1931. [838]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Vessel
AUTOMEDON
FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA
SINGAPORE

are hereby notified that their Cargo will
be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon,
where it will lie at Consignees' risk and
subject to Terms and Conditions of
Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo
will be ready for Delivery from Godown
on and after 8th June.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here,
unless Notice has been given prior to
Vessel's arrival, but carried on from
port to port to the final port of call to
which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on any Tuesdays and
Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m.
and Noon, within the Free Storage period.
No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and
all Goods remaining undelivered after
the 15th June will be subject to
Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must
be presented to the Under-signed on or
before the 29th June, or they will
not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

8th June, 1931. [833]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN
LINE.

FROM
NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA
AND MARSEILLES.

THE Steamship
"CITY OF BOMBAY"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by
her are informed that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of
Holt's Wharf, whence Delivery may be
obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after 15th
June, 1931, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the Under-signed on
or before 20th June, 1931, or they
will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on any Tuesdays or
Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m.
and Noon, within the Free Storage
period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 8th June, 1931. [839]

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS,
LIMITED.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON
AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENLAVERS."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the
Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from
the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the
11th June, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must
be presented to the Under-signed on or
before the 25th June, or they will not
be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on any Tuesdays and
Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m.
and Noon, within the Free Storage
period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 4th June, 1931. [818]

AMERICAN
MAIL
LINE

HONG KONG 16 DAYS SEATTLE

The
SHORTEST
and MOST COMFORTABLE
ROUTE
BETWEEN
HONGKONG
AND
SEATTLE

SUN SHIPPING Co., Ltd.

(Messrs. MITCHELL COTTS & Co., Managers)

NEXT SAILING

of the

S.S. "CAPE ST. FRANCIS"

Will be on

JUNE 25th

Accepting cargo for Reunion and Mauritius.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s
STEAMER "PERIM"

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON
8th JUNE, 1931.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRA-
LTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA,
PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO
AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel are hereby informed
that their Goods are being landed and
placed at their risk in the Hong Kong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where
each Consignment will be sorted out
Mark by Mark and Delivery can be
obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here
unless Instructions have been given to
the contrary Six hours before arrival of
the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, in-
cluding date of arrival, will be subject to
Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by
us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Con-
signees and the Company's Surveyors,
Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m.
on Mondays and Thursdays, within the
Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must
be presented to the Under-signed on or
before 22nd June, 1931, or they will
not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godown.
MAORINSON, MAORINSON & Co.,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 8th June, 1931. [831]

TO CANADA IN FIVE DAYS.

THE EMPRESS OF BRITAIN'S
SPEED.

A large party of visitors recent-
ly inspected, at Southampton, the
new Canadian Pacific liner Em-
press of Britain.

The vessel, which is of 42,500
tons, is replete with every luxury
and comfort, and may be likened
to a floating hotel.

The palatial public rooms have
been decorated by eminent artists.
Sir John Lavery has been respon-
sible for the ballroom and Sir
Charles Allom for the marble-
pillared Mayfair lounge.

In addition to a gymnasium and
a beauty parlour, there is a child-
ren's room, on the walls of which
Mr. Heath Robinson has drawn his
interpretations of nursery rhymes.

A feature of the ship is the num-
ber of coloured wall decorations,
Dulac, Brangwyn, and Greiffen-
hagen are some of the artists
whose work is represented.

Sir George Macdonald Brown,
European General Manager of the
Canadian Pacific Company, at lun-
cheon, said that the Empress of
Britain would travel on the South-
ampton to Quebec service at a
speed of over 24 knots, enabling
her to make the passage in five

days.

DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE				SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION.			
Buyers	Sellers	Size	Normal	Buyers	Sellers	Size	Normal
TUESDAY, JUNE 9.							
Banks							
...	\$3,016	...	...	H.K. Bank	\$2,005	...	...
...	...	...	210 1/2	Do. (London)	...	...	...
...	...	...	212 1/2	Chartered Bank	...	...	...
...	...	...	213 1/2	Mercantile Bk. "A"	...	...	...
...	...	...	214 1/2	Do. "C"	...	...	...
...	...	...	215 1/2	Bank of East Asia	\$126	...	...
Insurance							
...	...	...	\$1,480	Canton Insurance	...	...	\$1,480
...	...	...	\$5.80	Underwriters	\$5.80	...	...
...	...	...	...	North China	...	...	...
...	\$620	...	...	Union Insurance	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Yangtze Insurance	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	China Fire	...	...	...
...	...	...	\$1,380	H.K. Fire	...	...	\$1,380
Shipping							
...	...	...	32 1/2	Douglases	...	...	32 1/2
...	...	...	33	Steamboats	...	...	33
...	...	...	34	Indos (pref.)	...	...	34
...	...	...	35	Do. (def.)	...	...	35
...	...	...	36	Shell Transport	...	...	36
...	...	...	37	Waterbores (old)	38 1/2	...	...
Mining							
...	...	...	...	Benquets	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Venezuela Gold Flds.	...	...	...
...	...	...	27 1/2	Kailans	...	...	27 1/2
...	...	...	...	Langkats (comb.)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (single)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Explorations	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Shanghai Loans	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Railways	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Trench Mines	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Docks, Wharves, Godowns, etc.	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	H.K. & K. Wharves	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Providents (old)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (new)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	H.K. Docks	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	South China Motors	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Shanghai Docks	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	New Enterprises	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Hongkows	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Lands, Hotels, and Buildings	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	H.K. & S. Hotels	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. rights	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. ex rights	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	H.K. Lands	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Shanghai Lands	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	H.K. Realty	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Hongkows (old)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (new)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Chinese Estates	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Cotton Mills	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Ewos	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Shai Cottons	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Zong Sings	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Public Utilities	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Tramways	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Peak Trams (old)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (new)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Star Ferries	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	China Lights	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	H.K. Electric	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Macao do	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Sandakan Lights	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (part pd.)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	China Buses	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Traction	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (pref.)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Yaumati Ferries	...	...	...
Industrial							
...	...	...	...	China Sugars	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Malayan Sugars	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Coldboks (old)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Macgregors (pref.)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Canton Iron	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Cementa (comb.)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (old)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (new)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Ropes	...	...	...
Miscellaneous							
...	...	...	...	Dairy Farms	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Day & Wings	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Amusements (old)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (new)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Ch. Etanments (old)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (new)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Constructions	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Lane Crawford	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Mackintosh	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Nanyang Tobacco	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Sinceros	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Watsons	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Wing Pows	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	B. Ind. G. Bonds	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	H.K. Govt. Loans	...	...	...

FOREIGN MAILS

RADIO NOTICE.

Individuals and firms are recommended to register their telegraphic
address at the Radio Office. No charge is made for this.

Letters and postcards for Europe and South America are forwarded
"via Siberia" if so superscribed.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DOES
JAPAN, SHANGHAI and EUROPE via SIBERIA (London, 2nd May)	Kaga Maru	10th June
SHANGHAI and SWATOW	Sunning	10th June
JAVA	Tyikembang	10th June
MARILA	Pres. Wilson	10th June
JAPAN, SHANGHAI and EUROPE via SIBERIA (London, 2nd May)	Shingo Maru	15th June
JAPAN, SHANGHAI and EUROPE via SIBERIA (London, 2nd May)	Katori Maru	15th June
EUROPE via NAGASAKI (Letters and Papers London, 14th May)	Hakone Maru	15th June
AUSTRALIA and MANILA	Ungtong	15th June
CANADA, U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN and SHANGHAI (Vancouver, B.C., 23rd May)	Emp. of Canada	15th June
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN and SHANG- HAI (San Francisco, 15th May)	Pres. Monroe	15th June
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN and SHANG- HAI (San Francisco, 15th May)	Pres. Johnson	15th June
AUSTRALIA and MANILA	Kamo Maru	15th June
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN and SHANG- HAI (San Francisco, 23rd May)	Ohikida Maru	15th June
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Rangpur	23rd June
JAPAN	Atsuta Maru	23rd June
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Kashima Maru	23rd June
STRAITS	Sawa Maru	27th June

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes
earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and
where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered
and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

FOR	PER	DATE AND TIME
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Egypt and EUROPE via Marseilles—due Mar- seilles, 8th July	Sarpedon	Wednesday, 10th June, 9.00 a.m. Letters 10.00 a.m. Reg. 10.30 a.m.
Swatow	Van Heuts	Reg. 10.30 a.m.
Iloilo	Iribank	10.00 a.m.
Fort Bayard	Wing Lee	1.30 p.m.
Amoy	Tinian	3.30 p.m.
Japan, Honolulu, and San Francisco— due San Francisco, 2nd July	Pres. Wilson	Parcels 2.00 p.m. Reg. 4.15 p.m. Letters 5.00 p.m.
Shanghai and EUROPE via Siberia	Pres. Wilson	Letters 5.00 p.m.
Hohow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Menado Maru	Thursday, 11th, 8.30 a.m.
Amoy	Tyikembang	10.30 a.m.
Swatow	Tyikembang	3.00 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Ning	Friday, 12th, 9.00 a.m.
Haiphong	Anton	2.30 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan and EUROPE via Siberia	Hakone Maru	3.30 p.m.
Manila	Emp. of Canada	3.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Aden, Egypt and EUROPE via Marseilles—due Mar- seilles, 14th July	Katori Maru	Reg. 10.30 a.m. Letters 11.00 a.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A. (V. and S. America) and EUROPE via Vic- toria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 20th June, and EUROPE via Siberia	Pres. Jefferson	Saturday, 13th, Parcels 2.00 p.m. Reg. 4.15 p.m. Letters 5.00 p.m.
Amoy	Antung	5.00 p.m.
Bangkok via Swatow	Kalpan	Sunday, 14th, 9.00 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Horan Maru	9.00 a.m.
Straits and Calcutta	Hosang	Tuesday, 16th, Parcels Noon.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	Letters 1.00 p.m.
Amoy	Kumang	5.00 p.m.
Swatow	Kwaiang	Wednesday

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

AMOI & SHANGHAI	"TSINAN"	On 10th June, 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHUNGKING"	On 11th June, 5 p.m.
SWATOW, FOOCHOW, WENHAI, CHIAFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUBIOHOW"	On 12th June, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHENG TU"	On 13th June, 5 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANTUNG"	On 14th June, 8 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING"	On 14th June, Noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 14th June, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, NEWKOW & DALNY	"CHENAN"	On 15th June, 5 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SINKIANG"	On 16th June, Noon
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 17th June, 5 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"TAIYUAN"	On 18th June, 5 p.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 19th June, 2 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SZECHUEN"	On 21st June, Noon
SWATOW, FOOCHOW, WENHAI, CHIAFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 23rd June, 2 p.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KINGYUAN"	On 3rd July, Noon

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Telephone 3031.
CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

TRAVEL A.O. LINE

To AUSTRALIA. Calling at Manila (P. I.), Thursday 14, Cairns Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

BRITISH STEAMERS: CHANGTAE TAIPING (NORFOLK).
FASTEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE STEAMERS IN THE SERVICE.
ELECTRIC LAUNDRY, BARBER SHOP, SUIRON AND STEWARDESS CARRIAGE.
Enjoy Your Short Leave in Australia and New Zealand, Hong Kong, Sydney—19 Days.
FIRST CLASS FARE TO SYDNEY, 278 RETURN.
LONDON (via Australia) from 2190-15-0.
(Australian Newspapers on file)

STEAMER	Due Hong Kong	Leave Hong Kong	Leave Manilla	Due Sydney
CHANGTAE	12th June	17th July	21st Aug.	8th July
TAIPING	10th July	17th July	21st Aug.	8th July
CHANGTAE	11th Aug.	18th Sept.	22nd Sept.	9th Oct.
TAIPING	8th Sept.	15th Sept.	18th Sept.	4th Oct.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents—HONG KONG—SHANGHAI

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "MALAYA"

on or about 2nd JULY
For PORT SAID, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN AND OTHER SCANDINAVIAN & BALTIC PORTS.

SAILING LIST.

OTHER SAILINGS:—	SHANGHAI, ETC.	CONTINENT, ETC.
M.S. "Malaya"	27th June	2nd July
M.S. "Africa"	27th June	28th July
M.S. "Annam"	30th July	30th August
M.S. "Danmark"	28th August	28th September

Optional Bills of Lading issued to United Kingdom Ports
For further particulars, please apply to:—
JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.
MILBURN BUILDINGS, Agents. [41]

PRINCE LINE

FREQUENT SERVICE
TO

BOSTON AND
NEW YORK
CALLING AT NAPLES

CINGALESE PRINCE ... July 1st
JAVANESE PRINCE ... Aug. 3rd

Excellent Accommodation for a Limited Number of Passengers at Moderate Rates.

Fare—Hong Kong to Naples.....£58

For other Passage rates, Freight, etc., apply to:—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
King's Building.

Telephone: 23165.

Telegrams: Furaprince.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Motor Vessel "RAMSES" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's godowns at Wharves, where Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th June, 1931, will be subject to Rent. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 18th June, 1931, at 10 a.m. by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

All Claims must reach us before the 27th June, 1931, or they will not be recognized.

No Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriters.

JEBSEN & CO., Agents.
Hong Kong, 6th June, 1931. [830]

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From UNITED KINGDOM VIA PORTS.

THE Motor Vessel "GLENNAP" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 14th June, 1931, at Noon, will be subject to Rent. All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 18th June, 1931, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Vessel, including those for Cargo short delivered, must be presented on the Special Form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hong Kong, 7th June, 1931. [829]

ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	HONG KONG	JUNE 8, 1931.					JUNE 9, 1931.				
		Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer	Wind	Direction	Force	Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer	Wind	Direction	Force
Wladivostok	12	29.94	70.0	48	SE	0	29.94	70.0	45	NE	0
Nemuro	11	29.90	70.5	55	SE	2	29.96	70.0	45	NE	2
Hakodate	10	29.84	70.0	55	SE	3	29.90	70.0	45	NE	3
Tokyo	9	29.74	70.5	55	NNE	1	29.82	70.5	45	N	1
Kobe	8	29.65	70.0	55	NNE	1	29.82	70.5	45	WSW	1
Kagoshima	7	29.70	70.5	55	NE	1	29.84	70.0	45	N	1
Oshima	6	29.65	70.0	55	E	1	29.82	70.5	45	NW	1
Naha	5	29.65	70.0	55	N	1	29.78	70.5	45	N	1
Ishigakijima	4	29.70	70.5	55	NNE	1	29.78	70.0	45	N	1
Bonin Island	3	29.70	70.5	55	SSW	3	29.69	70.0	45	SSW	3
Chefoo	15	29.68	70.5	70	NE	2	29.74	70.5	45	SE	2
Shanghai	14	29.62	70.5	70	ESE	2	29.85	70.5	45	SE	2
Gutai	13	29.58	70.5	73	ENE	1	30.00	70.0	45	SE	2
Wenchow	12	29.80	70.5	75	E	2	29.88	70.5	45	NNE	2
Foochow	11	29.72	70.5	78	SSE	2	29.88	70.5	45	NNE	2
Amoy	10	29.72	70.5	78	SSE	2	29.88	70.5	45	NNE	2
Swatow	9	29.72	70.5	78	WNW	2	29.79	70.5	45	NNE	2
Taihou	8	29.72	70.5	78	WNW	2	29.78	70.5	45	NNE	2
Tainan	7	29.72	70.5	78	WNW	2	29.75	70.5	45	NNE	2
Koshu	6	29.67	70.5	82	E	3	29.73	70.5	45	E	3
Pescadore	5	29.67	70.5	84	E	3	29.72	70.5	45	E	3
Hong Kong	14	29.65	70.5	88	ESE	2	29.70	70.5	45	ESE	2
Gap Rock	13	29.65	70.5	88	ESE	2	29.70	70.5	45	ESE	2
Macao	12	29.67	70.5	89	ESE	1	29.70	70.5	45	ESE	1
Hoihow	11	29.71	70.5	85	E	1	29.76	70.5	45	E	1
Pratas Island	10	29.61	70.5	91	S	4	29.65	70.5	45	S	4
Phulien	9	29.68	70.5	86	NNW	2	29.71	70.5	45	SSW	2
Tourane	8	29.78	70.5	88	S	2	29.83	70.5	45	SW	2
Cape St. James	7	29.71	70.5	77	NW	4	29.76	70.5	45	S	2
Bacon	6	29.71	70.5	86	NW	4	29.76	70.5	45	S	2
Apri	5	29.72	70.5	91	N	0	29.72	70.5	45	N	0
Tuguegarao	4	29.76	70.5	91	W	4	29.84	70.0	45	NE	2
Vigan	3	29.72	70.5	94	SW	4	29.82	70.5	45	N	2
Legaspi	2	29.74	70.5	91	SW	4	29.82	70.5	45	N	2
Calbayog	1	29.78	70.5	91	SW	4	29.82	70.5	45	N	2
Tacloban	0	29.78	70.5	91	SW	4	29.82	70.5	45	N	2
Boho	0	29.74	70.5	91	SW	4	29.82	70.5	45	N	2
Sanigao	0	29.74	70.5	91	SW	4	29.82	70.5	45	N	2
Guam	11.00	29.83	70.5	91	SE	2	29.85	70.5	45	NE	2
Yap	12.22	29.81	70.5	91	E	2	29.85	70.5	45	NE	2
Felou	11.00	29.81	70.5	91	E	2	29.85	70.5	45	NE	2
Labuan	14	29.86	70.5	91	N	6	29.88	70.5	45	SW	6

June 9d, 10h. 28m.—The typhoon is about 150 miles N.W. of the Bonins, moving E. A depression is shown over Tongking. Shanghai warning, 8d. 15h. 37m.—Typhoon of unknown intensity within 120 miles of Lat. 29° N. Long. 135° E., moving E.N.E. Recd. 8d. 16h. 02m.
Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.79 inch. Total since January 1, 26.91 inches, against an average of 27.50 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON JUNE 10.

Forecast.	Forecast.
1.—Shanghai to Turnabout ... S. or variable winds, light; fair.	Forecast.
2.—Turnabout to Hong Kong ... E. winds, moderate; generally overcast, some rain.	
3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock ... S.E. winds, moderate; generally overcast, some rain.	
4.—Hong Kong to Hainan Straits ... None.	
5.—North China Sea ... None.	

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, June 9.

Previous Day	On Date	On Date
at 4 p.m.	at 10 a.m.	at 4 p.m.
Barometer... 29.66	29.77	29.63
Thermometer... 81	79	79
Humidity... 87	93	93
Wind... E	E	E
Direction... E	E	E
Force... 0	0	0
Weather... C	OM	OD
Rain... 0.0	0.0	0.95

Highest open-air Temperature, 81.6
Lowest open-air Temperature, 71.7

B—Blue sky; C—Cloudy; D—Drizzle; F—Fog; L—Lightning; M—Mist; O—Overcast; P—Passing showers; Q—Squalls; R—Rain; T—Thunder.

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HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From June 10 to 16, 1931.

Days of Week	Date	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
		Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height
Wed.	10	11.14	11.14	2.10	2.10
Thur.	11	10.44	10.44	2.30	2.30
Fri.	12	10.05	10.05	2.45	2.45
Sat.	13	09.25	09.25	2.60	2.60
Sun.	14	08.45	08.45	2.75	2.75
Mon.	15	08.05	08.05	2.90	2.90
Tue.	16	07.25	07.25	3.05	3.05

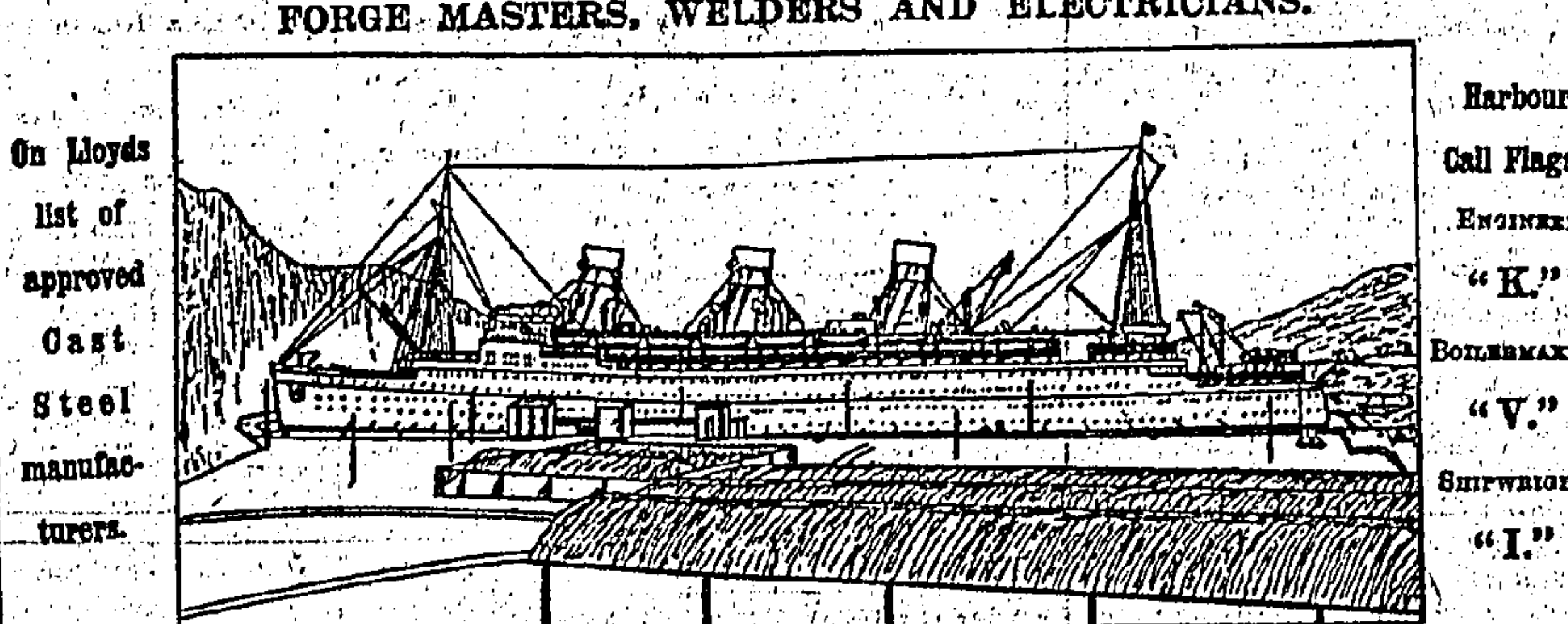
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To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"FOOSHING" "KWAISANG" "HANGSANG" "CHAKSANG"	Sun., 14th June, at 10 a.m. Wed., 17th June, at 10 a.m. Sun., 21st June, at 10 a.m. Wed., 24th June, at 10 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"HOSANG" "YUENSANG" "KUMSANG"	Tues., 16th June, at 3 p.m. Mon., 22nd June, at 3 p.m. Thurs., 24th July, at 3 p.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, SHAL, MOJI & KOBE	"KUMSANG"	Thurs., 18th June, at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	"SUISANG" "KUTSANG"	Wed., 1st July, at 7 a.m. Sun., 19th July, at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG" "HINSANG"	Tues., 23rd June, at 3 p.m. Wed., 1st July, at 10 a.m.
TIENTSIN via SWATOW, FOOCHOW & CHEFOO	"CHIPSANG" "CHONGSANG"	Thurs., 18th June, at 7 a.m. Thurs., 2nd July, at 7 a.m.

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